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INTERDEPENDENCE, FOOD CRISIS VIEWED BY COMMONWEALTH

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jul, 4 Aug 80

[Two-part article on report by Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka]

[28 Jul 80, pp 1383-85]

A group of economic experts was commissioned by the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka in August 1979 to study the deteriorating world economic situation and report on its effects on developed and developing countries. That report has now been published, and deals in detail with such subjects as balance of payments problems, protectionism, inflation and the energy crisis. We reproduce this week the more general chapter on Development and Crisis. Next week we will publish the Summary and Conclusions.

DEVELOPMENT efforts in the past few decades have had considerable success. Few developing countries stand today where they did after the second world war, and some have achieved remarkably fast rates of growth. Despite these achievements, there is a strong sense of economic crisis in the developing world today. Partly, this is a reflection of the current international recession which has made the development efforts of all countries harder and which has begun to have devastating effects on some of them. But aside from these recessionary problems and the particular difficulties caused by the energy crisis, there are also deep-rooted structural problems which add to political and economic concerns. It is recognised that there has been a widespread failure to realise the much desired objectives enshrined in programmes of successive development decades. Part of the disquiet arises from these long-run

failures, and especially from the inability of the world economic structure — with its inequalities and asymmetries — to come into equilibrium with the changed political structure arising from the emergence of the colonial peoples into politically independent nations. The contrast between expectations and achievements provides a sombre backdrop to the current economic crisis.

Eradication of poverty has been a major international preoccupation in the changed political situation after the second world war. During the 1950s and 1960s the fast expansion of the world economy held up the hope that the more acute problems of the developing countries might disappear through sharing this rapid economic growth. This has not happened. First, the expansion of the world economy has not been sustained in the 1970s and there has

been a deepening of recession recently. Second, even when the expansion of the world economy was fast and some particular developing countries fully shared in this rapid growth, it failed to carry with it many other developing countries. Finally, even in some developing countries that did grow fast, the poverty problem did not get substantially reduced, partly because of growing inequality. While this last is largely a matter for the internal policy of developing countries, pointing to a need for institutional changes within their economies, the widespread failure of developing countries to share in economic growth has brought into question the efficiency and justice of the existing economic order in the world. It has contributed to Third World demands for a new international economic order and for corresponding structural changes in international economic relations. The existing international order has, however, proved resistant to change, and the present crisis has occurred in a world economy that was already in difficulties despite high average growth rates in the 1960s.

In this context, it is also important to examine the exceptional vulnerability of substantial sections of the population within the poorer economies to any economic deterioration. The poorer sections of the population in developing countries live precariously close to starvation, and even a relatively small decline in their economic position can push them into it. There is, in fact, evidence that much starvation, and even many of the major famines in this century, have taken place in good food availability situations, and hunger has been caused not by a fall in food supply, but by a sharp decline in the so-called "economic entitlements" of substantial sections of the population. Economic entitlements of a family refer to goods and services over which that family can establish command through the economic, political and legal mechanisms in operation in that country. A peasant who grows his own food is entitled to that food without having to buy it in the market. But the question of incomes and prices is crucial for others who do not grow food (e.g. craftsmen, urban labourers), or who do not own the food they grow (e.g. agricultural wage labourers), or who have to sell substantial parts of their output of superior food to buy larger amounts of cheaper calories (e.g. fishermen or

herdsmen having to exchange fish or animals for foodgrains). The overall availability of food is only one factor among many which influence the food entitlements of each section of the community. An economic crisis leading to substantial unemployment in a country without social security in general and unemployment benefits in particular, can precipitate starvation through lack of income to buy food, even when food supply is completely unaffected. So can sudden changes in relative prices and other parameters of economic entitlement.

In understanding the problems created by the current crisis in the world economy, we have to take note both of the special difficulties of the developing economies in the unreformed international economic order and of the special vulnerability of wide sections of the population in the developing countries to economic fluctuations. The former aspect of the problem has been much discussed recently, and we are in sympathy with the analysis of world economic problems in the McIntyre Group's report and in the Brandt Commission's report. The latter aspect has, however, received less attention than is justified, and the seriousness of the economic dangers facing the developing world has been frequently underestimated.

The possibility of a world food crisis has recently been widely discussed. The importance of expanding world food output has been rightly stressed, especially in view of the problems created by the rise in the price of fertilisers linked with the energy crisis. Current trends, however, do not yet show world food supply lagging behind population growth, and a single-minded concern with the ratio of population to food may have the effect of blinding the world community to the real immediate dangers that face the developing economies. The fact that large-scale starvation is associated with economic fluctuations, which are not always accompanied by fluctuations of food supply, is the important point to keep in sight in analysing the current economic crisis. The international recession can lead to widespread starvation even without a food crisis as such.

The balance of payments problems created by the energy situation have received attention, since it has become increasingly difficult for net oil-importing developing countries to meet their import bills. However, from an economic — rather than a narrowly defined trade — point of view, there are two additional aspects of the

problem. The first is the obvious one that the rise in energy costs is more than a payments problem for energy deficient countries. It amounts to a decline in real income, and for countries that are already poor, this can be particularly serious. The less obvious but no less important point concerns the question of vulnerability of entitlements. The payments crisis as well as the real income effect of the rise in energy costs may lead to a sudden and sharp contraction in certain sections of the economy of developing countries. Those whose livelihood depends on economic activity in these sections will then suddenly find their occupation gone, and income too. If the economy were buoyant, they could get other gainful occupations, but these economies are not at present buoyant. If an adequate system of social security were in operation in the developing countries, the economic problems of the displaced people would be partially compensated, but for various obvious reasons, social security is typically absent in the poorer developing countries. Of such situations, starvation is born.

Again, there is an important asymmetry between unemployment problems in the developed countries and those in most of the developing ones. In the former, unemployment precipitates suffering, but — given the system of social security — very rarely leads to starvation. Not so in the developing economies. This sharp contrast has to be borne in mind in understanding the problems created by different aspects of the current world economic crisis. The balance of payments difficulties created both by the slowdown in the growth rates of the OECD countries and by the rise in energy costs threaten the developing world with accentuation of poverty in general and widespread starvation in particular. The urgency of devising ways and means of preventing sudden contractions in the developing economies which could have such disastrous effects must, therefore, be viewed in more specific terms than provided by the aggregate statistics of stagnation and sluggish performance. For example, when we discuss schemes for international lending and "recycling" of funds to avoid a sudden economic contraction, we are talking also about starvation and not only about the level of economic activity.

The same issue is present in the analysis of protectionism in the developed economic world. While the object of such protectionism is to shield the workers in particular sectors of the developed countries from the dole queues (that object may or may not in fact be realized by protectionism), the consequence may be to push craftsmen and labourers in the corresponding sections of the developing countries to acute misery and starvation, without encountering any dole queues since there are no doles.

The focus on entitlement vulnerability also permits a fuller appreciation of the dangers of exporting inflation. Starvation can be caused not merely by unemployment, but also by a shift in relative prices of others goods, *vis-à-vis* food, and indeed, severe starvation — even famine — has been caused in the past by such shifts in relative prices. One of the more alarming — of inflation is that it leads to sharp changes in relative prices, and this can precipitate starvation even without any decline in food supply and even without unemployment. The fact that the current world economic crisis has led to the exporting of both unemployment and inflation, thus makes it urgent for us to view it especially in the perspective of the variability of economic entitlements.

The contrast between different developing countries becomes relevant in this context also. Some of them are rich enough to have a cushion between typical earnings and acute poverty, though even in many of the richer developing countries starvation still does take place among the more vulnerable sections of the population when a sudden economic crisis occurs. Some other developing countries (for example Sri Lanka), while not particularly rich, have found it possible to provide a modicum of social security (for example in the form of free distribution of some food rations), and have been able to lessen the problem of vulnerability to economic crisis. But for the bulk of the developing countries the problem of starvation and acute poverty is present and is liable to be devastatingly intensified by economic fluctuations.

Even those developing countries which are fairly immune from the problem of starvation as such have other areas of vulnerability in facing the current international crisis. The balance of payments problems can lead to the collapse of development efforts, making the already

hard battle against underdevelopment that much harder still. The dampening effects of energy shortage as well as of protectionism in the developed world market can have severe destabilising effects on earnings, employment, investment and consumption. The special problems to which much of this report is devoted can be seen in their proper perspective only when the background — outlined above — is kept in view. In that background lies much economic vulnerability, much frustration with the international order, and much gap between expectations and achievements.

Finally, while the economic problems are substantially more acute in the developing countries than in the developed ones, the

extent of misery caused by the present crisis even in the developed economies must not be underestimated. With severe (in some cases, unprecedented) unemployment, acute inflation and deepening recession, substantial sections of the population of the richer countries have also been plunged into economic deprivation and suffering. While the nature and seriousness of the problems as well as their genesis vary from country to country, there are enough threats in common to call for an international programme of concerted action. To the requirements of such a programme we now turn.

**The World Economic Crisis: a Commonwealth Perspective (Commonwealth Secretariat, 1974)*

[4 Aug 80, pp 1432-36]

This is the summary and conclusions of a report by a group of experts on the world economic crisis, drawn up at the request of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka last August. Last week West Africa published a first extract.

THIS REPORT has been written at a time when adverse trends in the world economy combine to constitute a veritable world economic crisis: co-existence of two-digit inflation and high unemployment in the developed market economies, slowdown of economic growth in all parts of the world, and disequilibria in balances of payments of a magnitude scarcely conceivable a decade ago. There is anxious questioning whether we are on the brink of an economic disaster comparable to the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Our concern has been chiefly with the implications of the world economic crisis for the developing countries of the Third World. The burden of our argument has been that it is always the poor who are most vulnerable. The consequences of inflation and recession, of high oil prices and balance of payments deficits are grave enough for the high-income industrialised countries. They are liable to be catastrophic for the developing countries, and most of all for the poorest and least developed among them.

At the outset we have thought it necessary to warn that further compression of incomes in developing countries would in

many cases mean reduced ability to buy even the minimum necessities of life, especially food, and would therefore accentuate poverty and starvation. The lesson of history is that starvation can be caused not only by a fall in food supply but also by such economic disturbances as balance of payments deficits, unemployment and inflation. The asymmetry between the effects of these problems on the populations of the developed countries and on wide sections of the developing countries adds to the current crisis a perspective that can be ignored only at the cost of a sharp accentuation of poverty and starvation. The urgency of preventing sudden contractions in economic activity within the developing countries must therefore be viewed in more ways than merely in terms of sluggish economic performance.

Many of the problems in the international economy cannot be solved by nations acting on their own or in small groups. Attempts by individual countries to maximise their gains or minimise their losses in isolation may reduce the welfare of all. Unfortunately, that is the direction in which

things are moving there is none of the dangerous tendency among the world's leading nations to seek their own solutions. More urgent even than agreement on particular problems is progress towards re-establishing rules for collective decision-making. In making in this Report a plea for collective action by North and South to cushion the impact of adversity and making a number of specific recommendations which are summarised in the following paragraphs, we have deliberately avoided setting our sights too high, in the hope that the measures we have proposed will be recognised on all sides as being clearly in the enlightened long-run self-interest of North and South alike.

The financing of balance of payments deficits of oil-importing developing countries will remain one of the most critical issues, particularly over the next two or three years. There are doubts about the capacity and willingness of official and private sources of external finance to provide these countries with funds on the required scale. It is impossible to be precise about the level of financing needed, but it appears that the net oil-importing developing countries, particularly the low-income countries and those of the middle-income countries which are not in a position to expand their exports of manufactures, will together require amounts in the range of \$5-10 billion, beyond those ordinarily likely to be forthcoming from external sources, in 1980 and 1981.

If these deficits are not financed, there will be a serious compression of real imports and a substantial cutback in the already low growth rates of net oil-importing developing countries. This would have adverse effects not only for developing countries but for the developed countries as well. If global economic activity is to be sustained, there is urgent need to provide additional financing mechanisms to limit exchange rate instability, to facilitate larger flows of commercial funds to non-oil countries, and to increase official sources of financing for those not in a position to borrow from the commercial banks. In particular, to meet immediate needs it should be possible for the World Bank to make fuller use of programme lending and for the IMF to establish a new facility which would lend to the poorer developing countries on first credit tranche conditions.

The least developed countries and some of the low-income countries facing a serious debt situation would not be able to afford finance even on Third Window terms. For these we recommend that a special programme be established just as soon as possible to provide increased official assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources to meet balance of payments deficits. We also suggest that OPEC consider giving these countries a rebate on oil prices for a limited period, say five years.

The immediate need for balance of payments support shades into the need to bring about structural adjustments in these economies. Longer-term programme lending will be required in larger amounts for this purpose.

We strongly recommend that negotiations between interested parties should commence without delay to take the following steps: first, the provision of facilities for reserve diversification by the oil-exporting countries, whether through off-market transactions which would, in effect, create a tier of secondary reserve assets for the participating central banks or through the proposed IMF Substitution Account; second, the on-lending of such funds via the IMF to developing countries on suitable terms for financing their deficits; and third, consideration of possible ways of making this on-lending process the starting point for long-term programme financing. A feasible mechanism might be the negotiation between governments of appropriate guarantee arrangements. This could later be given permanent form by converting the guarantees into the callable capital (in the sense of a system of limited joint and several guarantees) of a lending institution.

It would be possible to give effect to the financing arrangements we have in mind through existing institutions: the World Bank Group on the one hand and an enlarged OPEC Special Fund on the other. This would require a relaxation of the rules under which the World Bank engages in programme lending and would also require a substantial addition to the resources made available to IDA. Alternatively, the financing arrangements might provide the starting point for a new institution such as the World Development Fund proposed by the Brandt Commission.

The amount which could be eventually

based in the manner suggested above would be very large — figures of up to \$20 billion have been proposed for the OPEC Development Agency alone — and it would be reasonable to expect that a fund or funds of this magnitude, involving developed countries as well, would be in a position to widen its range of activities as compared, for example, with a transformed OPEC Special Fund.

The present trend to increasing protectionism in developed countries constitutes one of the most serious threats to the structural changes in world production and trade that are necessary for continuing growth and development. The new protectionism, which takes the form usually of 'orderly marketing arrangements and voluntary export restraints', is directed largely against labour-intensive products, some of which make up a substantial proportion of exports of developing countries. By slowing down growth of income and structural change in the newly industrialising countries, it adversely affects market prospects and development throughout the Third World. The whole process of economic development is being severely affected by restricted access for many first-stage manufacturing products. In view of the small domestic markets in many developing countries, expanding foreign markets for their products are important to these countries.

Protectionism adversely affects the economic health of the North as much as the South. Protectionism has been rationalised by the belief that unemployment rates in developed countries are highly sensitive to competition from developing countries, but the evidence does not support this. On the contrary, such trade has tended to have a positive effect on employment in industrialised countries. Any labour displacement is insignificant compared to the effects of technical change or of competition from other industrialised countries. The extra cost of protectionist measures to consumers in industrialised countries has been considerable.

We support the OECD's emphasis on 'the centrality of trade in a mutual interest agenda'. Primary responsibility here lies with the North and the most general recipe is the adoption of positive adjustment policies.

The developing countries should maintain political pressure on the industrialised countries for freer access to their markets. Beyond this, the developing countries should take the maximum advantage of openings for liberalisation presented by the Tokyo Round. They should participate actively in the future management of the new codes and in the material benefits which can be achieved under the improved rules of the codes.

One of the most serious obstacles to the liberalisation of trade is abuse by the industrialised countries of 'safeguard measures'. Safeguard actions should be permitted only under limited and clearly defined conditions. Such measures should be subject to automatic reduction over time and to multi-lateral control and surveillance, and be linked with the adoption of positive policies of industrialised adjustment.

Another area of concern is protectionism in agricultural products, which remains pervasive and deep-rooted. Little progress on these products was made in the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations and a more determined effort at liberalisation is needed. Developing countries should join forces with like-minded developed countries in demanding freer agricultural trade. A commitment should be sought for the complete removal by the end of 1981 of all barriers to imports into industrialised countries from developing countries of non-competing agricultural products. For other farm products special arrangements are required to facilitate access of exports from developing countries while longer-term efforts are made to liberalise and restructure agricultural trade.

The centrally planned economies constitute a large potential market for the exports of developing countries. Centralised decision-making in these countries provides the opportunity for policy decisions which could quickly expand purchases of the exports of developing countries.

The expected lower growth rates of the industrialised countries in the foreseeable future, as well as the rise of protectionism, make it necessary for developing countries to pay special attention to opportunities for expanding trade among themselves. To realise this potential, provision of the related infrastructural arrangements must be given priority attention and trade policy

should be reviewed accordingly. Global and binding trade preference arrangements among developing countries — not possible under GATT — deserve the support of the international community.

The time is ripe for a comprehensive examination of the whole problem and negotiation of improved access for the products of the developing countries in the markets of the developed countries. The global round of North-South negotiations which is to take place in 1981 provides an opportunity. The framework for such negotiations should be a priority subject at the UN Special Session on Development.

During the 1970s inflation came increasingly to dominate the international scene, and its acceleration had serious harmful effects on growth. Whatever the causes of this acceleration, its harmful effects have been aggravated by changes in the attitudes of governments, which have become increasingly willing to acquiesce in a slowing down of growth as a means of keeping inflation under control.

There are no universal or agreed solutions to inflation and the correct mix of policies, monetary and non-monetary, can only be decided by governments on the basis of their local circumstances. But we do wish to emphasize that whatever may be the appropriate mix of policies from a national point of view, due account must be taken of the effects of these policies on other countries. It is important that, in their efforts to counter inflation, governments do not lose sight of their other obligations to one another.

Energy emerged during the 1970s as one of the dominant issues for the remainder of this century. World attention focused primarily on the sharp increases in oil prices in 1973-74 and 1979-80, and on the critical limits to petroleum as a major future source of energy. To the extent that the exploration and development of alternative sources of energy are accelerated as a consequence of this, the global economy will benefit over the long term.

There are immense reserves of fossil and nuclear fuels remaining to be proved but in most developing countries their exploration has been held back by lack of adequate investment. In order to promote a fair sharing of the gains between external investors and host countries, we recommend the wider adoption in

concession agreements of a resource rent tax principle and other similar arrangements. Among these might be provision of official funds on concessional terms to assist developing countries to survey and assess their countries' energy resource potential before entering into contracts with external investors. A further expansion of the World Bank's current energy programme would be desirable. In the case of energy development we believe the most effective role for official multilateral facilities is to act as a catalyst and in other ways to reassure external investors.

As regards the development of energy potential, one important aspect is to raise the energy recovery factor through greater employment of advanced technologies (for example secondary and tertiary recovery of oil). No less important in the long term is the fostering of R & D into new sources of energy, although most of these are unlikely to make a significant contribution to world energy supplies for several decades. Meanwhile, developing countries need greater technical assistance to help them establish or strengthen their present capacity to adapt and use conventional energy technologies, especially to minimise environmental hazards in the use of the only two alternatives to oil and natural gas which are economic on a large scale, namely coal and nuclear energy.

Apart from increasing energy supplies, it is necessary to take measures to enhance energy conservation. To influence consumers' energy-using practices to appropriate pricing policy for the consumption of energy, especially of petroleum products, is indispensable and urgent, above all in the major oil-consuming countries. Mandatory fuel standards may be a useful supplement to such a pricing policy.

There is considerable potential for conserving energy consumption by applying improved technologies for energy conversion, distribution and utilization, as around two-thirds of the caloric content is lost in these processes.

There is need for a global energy policy. Its centre-piece must be an accommodation between the oil exporting and importing countries, involving commitments by both. The major oil-exporting countries should not reduce supplies arbitrarily and should set real prices of crude petroleum in such a way as to avoid unpredictable and sudden

sharp increases. Oil-importing countries should hold oil-importers to ceilings below those recently agreed by IEA member countries, set and monitor strict conservation standards on the consumption of energy in its main end-uses, with penalties where standards are not reached, and set energy prices to final consumers at levels which give incentives for increased energy production as well as encourage greater economy in its use. But we wish to emphasise that such a global energy policy can only be part of an agreement on a broad range of issues in the North-South dialogue.

From the large North-South agenda, we have selected five other topics for special and immediate attention:

(a) *Official Development Assistance.* The urgency of increasing levels of Official Development Assistance (ODA) has never been greater than now. The balance of payments problems of many developing countries are more acute, prospects for growth of their exports are threatened by rising protectionism, and their capacity to finance even minimum requirements of essential imports has deteriorated sharply. At the beginning of the decade of the 1970s, the developed countries committed themselves to an ODA target of 0.7 per cent of their GNP; at the end of the decade actual transfers stood at one-half of this figure — about 0.35 per cent of GNP. A greater effort must be made in the 1980s to reach the target to which developed countries are already committed.

We do not believe that the present concern about inflation is in itself a plausible justification for delaying action on stepping-up flows of ODA. While we appreciate the importance that many governments attach to the reduction of government expenditures, governments do continue to spend increasing amounts on purposes that they regard as important and to which they attach priority. A deepening of recession would strengthen the case for larger unilateral transfers to the developing countries.

The basic causes of poverty cannot be moved without structural transformation and sustained economic growth, requiring high rates of investment not only in small-scale projects in agricultural and rural sector, but also in large-scale economic and social infrastructure and industrial projects. Aid must continue to facilitate the adoption and financing of such multi-faceted programmes for the removal of the

basic causes of poverty. But a programme which specifically focuses on the poorest countries and on poverty groups and regions in other developing countries within the framework of a comprehensive development strategy would, in our view, offer the best prospect of evoking a positive response in developed countries for an immediate substantial increase in ODA.

(b) *Food.* In spite of improvements in the overall world food situation since the 1973-74 food crisis, the world food security situation remains precarious. Very little progress has been made in establishing a dependable system of world food security. It is important to maintain the momentum of efforts to increase food production. Since the food problem is centred in the poorer developing countries, external capital flows and particularly concessional capital flows are of importance. As regards food distribution, effort has to be concentrated not only on increasing supplies but also on ensuring for all sufficient command over food supplies. This can be facilitated through a redistribution of income and of productive assets (for example land) and by policies which assure vulnerable sections of adequate entitlements.

Besides measures to increase food production, through improvement in agricultural technology, water control and management, and supplies of fertiliser and other inputs, a dependable system of international food security must include reasonably stable grain prices, expanded storage capacity in developing countries, food aid, and international arrangements to ensure that supplies are maintained to the poorest countries in periods of international shortage and local harvest failure.

(c) *The Commodity Problem.* Considering the importance of commodity exports for some of the poorest countries, a world-wide programme to stabilise commodity markets remains a test of the will of the international community to create an effective framework for self-sustained economic development in the developing countries.

The Common Fund should be given full support by governments. It should be provided with the means to carry out effectively the agreed price stabilisation objectives. In the establishment of International Commodity Agreements (ICAs), attention should be given to simplicity and ease of administration. For

ECOWA: PROTOCOL ON FREE MOVEMENT RATIFIED

Seven Countries Ratify

Adapted NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Bola Dan Abu]

[Text]

THE protocol on free movement of persons of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) has now come into force.

Addressing a news conference in Lagos on Thursday, the Executive Secretary of the community, Dr. Aboubakar Diaby-Ouattara, said that the organisation had now secured the required number of ratifications to enable the protocol to take effect.

Dr Ouattara explained that for the agreement to take effect, the constitution of the community requires ratifications from seven member-countries.

Eight out of the 16 members of the community, he said, have now ratified the protocol.

The countries are Nigeria, Togo, Liberia, Senegal, Guinea, Niger, The Gambia and Ghana.

He said the countries yet to ratify the protocol had indicated their intention to submit necessary instruments of ratification soon.

With the coming into effect of the protocol, citizens of the member countries can now travel within the sub-region without visas.

Dr Ouattara, however, said that any lapses that might arise from the implementation of the scheme should be attributed to 'administrative bottlenecks on the part of member-states'.

On the recent incident in which some Nigerians were denied entry into Ivory Coast by that country's immigration authorities, 'the executive secretary said that a high-powered delegation from Ivory Coast had already visited this country to express that country's concern.

He announced that ECOWAS programme of trade liberalisation will start on May 21, 1981, when the tariff standardisation period which began on May 28, last year, would have ended. The trade liberalisation period will last for eight years.

By the end of the period, he said, all tariffs and tariff barriers would have been eliminated.

He also announced that feasibility studies of the community's telecommunications programme would be completed on schedule. Contract for the project will be awarded before the end of the year.

Ivory Coast Apology

Western New AFRICAN in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ALL ECOWAS citizens, including Nigerians, can now enter Ivory Coast without visas, the Ivorian Foreign Minister, Mr. Sirrelin Ake, said in Lagos, on Monday.

He was speaking when he called on President Shehu Shagari, at State House, to deliver a special message from President Felix Houphouët-Boigny.

Mr. Ake told the president that he had called to discuss the recent incident in which some Nigerians wishing to take advantage of the ECOWAS protocol on free movement of community citizens, arrived at an Ivory Coast Airport without visas and were prevented from entering the country.

The minister said the incident was unfortunate and had been caused by overzealous officials and explained that although Ivory Coast had not yet ratified the protocol, the country was bound by the text of the protocol.

Therefore while steps were being taken for the Ivory Coast National Assembly to ratify the protocol soon, Nigerians and other ECOWAS citizens were free to enter the country without visas, Mr. Ake added.

Replying, President Shagari thanked his Ivorian counterpart for his personal concern and for sending such a high level delegation to Nigeria to discuss and settle the issue in the spirit of brotherliness. He said that since the signing of the ECOWAS treaty many Nigerians had erroneously thought that they could travel to all ECOWAS countries without visas, not knowing that not all ECOWAS countries had ratified the protocol on free movement.

The Ivorian Minister and President Shagari also discussed matters relating to cocoa marketing.

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ECOWAS NATIONS OPEN THEIR BORDERS

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Aug 80 p 1427

[Text]

THE LEGAL BARRIER on the movement of people across the frontiers of ECOWAS member states has now been removed. With eight of the 16 ECOWAS states having ratified the protocol on the free movement of persons it can now come into effect. Dr. Aboubakar Diaby-Ouattara, the Executive Secretary of the Community, made the announcement in Lagos, explaining that for the agreement to take effect ratifications from a minimum of seven states was required. So far Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, Guinea, Niger, The Gambia and Ghana have signed. Dr. Ouattara said the countries yet to ratify the protocol have indicated their intention to do so soon.

One of the provisions of the protocol is that ECOWAS citizens have the right to enter, reside and establish business in any ECOWAS territory. This right is to be accomplished in three stages, all taking a maximum period of 15 years from the date the protocol comes into force. The first stage, which took immediate effect, is the right of entry without visa. The second stage is the right of residence, while the third and last stage is the right of a citizen of one country to establish business in another country.

Under the first stage, a citizen of the Community has the right to visit any member state other than his own for a period not exceeding 90 days without visa requirements. He can however, upon application be granted extension of his time of stay.

Dr. Ouattara said that any problems that arise from the implementation of the scheme can be attributed to administrative bottlenecks on the part of member states.

Dr. Ouattara also took the opportunity to announce that the ECOWAS programme of trade liberalisation will start on May 21, 1981, when the tariff standardisation period which began on May 28 last year would have ended. The trade liberalisation period will last for eight years. By the end of the period, he said, all tariffs and tariff barriers would have been eliminated.

The freedom of movement of people across national frontiers is one of the basic prerequisites for economic integration. With goods, capital and services already accounted for by other ECOWAS programmes, it is essential that labour be included as one of the other factors of production which would have to be dealt with by the community to avoid a distortion in the achievement of the community's objectives. The importance of the measure was summed up in these columns two years ago by Dr. S. K. B. Asante (*West Africa*, 3 July, 1978): "... This appears to be the only provision of the ECOWAS treaty which attempts to involve the man in the street. The community citizens would be able for the first time to travel freely across national boundaries to seek to improve their vocation, or in some cases to find employment where the opportunities at home are few and far between. ... The slogan of African unity begins and ends at OAU conferences, whereas Africans are treated as strangers from a different world if they venture to travel from their homes to other African nations."

The freedom of movement of people has always been considered one of the most important problems facing the community. The reduction of barriers between nations when they are still in the delicate process of nation building can prove to be self-contradictory if it is not approached within the context of the much broader objectives of ECOWAS.

There are many who will simply note that the ratification of the protocol has achieved little more than to provide a legal superstructure to a process that has been in operation for decades. At best it must provide for the security of those who leave their own homes to work in another country. The disquiet that has already been expressed at the protocol testifies to the manifest delicacy of the programme. Dr. Ouattara has been at pains to reassure Nigerians that they should not worry about an influx of other Africans into Nigeria. He maintains that there are many more Nigerians living in other West African countries. The issue received adverse publicity recently when some Nigerians were refused entry into the Ivory Coast and this resulted in the despatch of a senior Ivorian delegation to Lagos to reassure the Nigerian Government.

The problem is much older though. Ivorians protested against their government's attempts to establish dual nationality back in 1965, between Ivory Coast and Upper Volta, fearing that this would merely consolidate the already substantial movement of Voltaiques into the Ivory Coast. At present there are almost 1m. Voltaiques who have moved south, many of them on a seasonal basis to seek employment in the Ivorian plantations — where they provide cheap labour — and in Ivorian industry. Ten years ago, Voltaiques were among those summarily expelled from Ghana by Dr. Busia's Government. It is quite clear that the movement of people will in the greatest part concern those from the poorer Sahelian states towards the littoral West African countries. The latter, however, are faced with urban unemployment and it is to the urban centres that migrants will be attracted. One awaits, therefore, a clarification of what the terms of security will be provided to migrants by the labour laws of the member states of the community.

The ratification of the protocol is directly related, and economic integration, though potentially with negative consequences. There is a danger that the protocol might not only obscure but aggravate one of the basic weaknesses of the community. For ECOWAS to be a fruitful trading zone it has to have the production with which to trade. It has been noted correctly and all too often, that the economic structure of ECOWAS states makes them competitive rather than complementary. Trade within the region still remains at a very low level. This in turn suggests that ECOWAS has to place greater emphasis than ever on production policy rather than trade.

The only country in West Africa which can be considered to have a level of agricultural production which requires more labourers than its own citizens can provide, is the Ivory Coast. And this country, because of its own economic policies over the last two decades, finds itself dependent on the migrant worker while Ivorians are refusing in greater numbers to return to the fields. The Nigerian Minister of Agriculture referred very recently to the critical state of Nigerian agriculture. The broad economic picture of the community is that of 16 member states who are net importers of food and exporters of raw materials.

A word, lastly, for the nomads of the region. The new protocol contradicts the will of certain governments, notably that of Mali, which has already acquired notoriety over its treatment of the Tuaregs during the great drought in the earlier part of the seventies. Forcible attempts to sedentarise the nomads received widespread publicity at the time. The fact remains that Bamako would still like to reduce the movement of population and livestock across its northern borders.

This year there will be another drought that will accelerate the migration of pastoralists and farmers from the affected Sahelian areas. The implementation of the ECOWAS protocol will, therefore, not be an easy affair. Hence, Dr. Ouattara's caveat that any difficulties in its implementation should be attributed to the individual countries concerned. The wider perspective suggests, however, that the question of the freedom of movement of people will only cease to be delicate when the member states of the community set about providing the necessary structures and inducements for greater production which will offer employment to a far wider range of people than has hitherto been the case.

GARFIELD TODD'S SUPPRESSED SPEECH PUBLISHED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 80 p 13

[Text] Garfield Todd, former Prime Minister of Rhodesia and now a Zimbabwean Senator, will not deliver the annual Richard Feetham Memorial Lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand next month. The Government refused him a visa after scrutinizing his speech. These are major extracts from the speech...

IT IS 16 years since I last stood in the Great Hall to deliver the Richard Feetham Lecture.

I can't say that it seems like yesterday, in some ways it seems more than 30 years ago.

In that period of 16 years our country has been turned upside down. It has been a traumatic experience for all of us in Zimbabwe.

Nevertheless there is this satisfaction for most of our seven million people the country is at last right side up.

Where there should have been understanding between people a recognition of the need for change in the clear light of history and of the circumstances of our time, there came confrontation.

Confrontation led to civil war and a recital of the obvious cost, 27 000 people killed and an unknown number wounded and maimed, 250 000 refugees living in destitution in camps in Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia, a million people uprooted from their demolished villages and fleeing for refuge to the cities, that is just the tip of the iceberg.

A closer examination reveals a deeper hurt.

Schools were destroyed and hundreds of thousands of children have lost their normal chance of getting an education. In most cases this will not be made up to them.

Clinics and hospitals were closed and at the end of the war only four mission doctors remained at their posts.

Prophylactic routines had to be discontinued so that malaria, measles and other diseases which had been reasonably under control before the war broke out again. Many people died and others will suffer all their lives as a result.

Hundreds of white farms were abandoned and farmers who had hoped to make a good life in Zimbabwe were made bankrupt.

Within the security fences around their homes intolerable tensions and fears made life miserable and many families emigrated.

The breakdown of veterinary services in the African areas made it impossible to control foot and mouth disease and anthrax. As a result one million cattle died.

"Operation Turkey" was the cynical name for the official policy of limiting food supplies to the people.

Only small amounts of mealie meal could be purchased at stores in towns, and all rural stores were closed. All grinding mills in the rural areas were removed by the security forces.

The aim was to starve out the guerrillas.

If the fighters had been 40% or even 20% of the population the policy might have been successful but as they were less than 2%, they were never seriously inconvenienced.

It was dangerous for any village to store meal but if a group of guerrillas came through an area their organisation amongst the people very quickly gathered small amounts of food from each of many villages, and their needs were met.

However, the presence of armies in the rural areas put an almost intolerable strain on village life and on food supplies. In some areas even the chickens and the goats were eventually used up and following upon "Operation Turkey" we now have widespread undernourishment and disease, especially amongst children.

I am quite sure that this travail was neither foreseen nor desired by Mr Ian Smith or his friends either in Rhodesia or in the outside world.

When Mr Smith hijacked the six million blacks in 1965 and proclaimed 1 000 years of white rule he really believed he could get away with it, he did not realise that his action would inevitably lead to civil war.

It has been said that people act according to what they think the facts are but they live or die in accordance with what the facts really are.

Mr Smith got his facts very wrong and eventually he was defeated by the truth, which he probably has not yet recognised.

The road from Rhodesia to Zimbabwe was long and rough, and when eventually we arrived at election day and Robert Mugabe became Prime Minister, the event took the world by surprise, many quarters suffered not surprise, but deep shock.

The world in general and whites and the government within Zimbabwe in particular were stunned.

What had gone wrong? Two and a half million blacks had gone to the polls and only 13% had voted for the government of Bishop Muzorewa and friends.

The Press of the world was embarrassingly wrong, what was worse for the friends of white rule, Mr Ian Smith and all his white advisers were wrong.

The people of Rhodesia in general had shown that they were determined to rule themselves.

No matter how well the whites might manage the economy, nothing less than political liberation would satisfy the blacks. They were, like the whites — well, just like the whites.

They desired political power and as they were 98% of the population, that meant that 98% of the power would from now on be exercised by blacks. Rhodesia had become Zimbabwe.

But how could this truth have been hidden from the whites, hidden from the West? That it is possible in this age of instant and massive communication for people to be so deceived is one of the frightening and dangerous phenomena of our age.

A terse comment made just over a month ago in the report of a British Broadcasting Commission which Prime Minister Mugabe had asked to examine our TV and radio, lifts a corner of the curtain.

"Because for so long programmes and editorial decisions have become subordinate to political considerations, whether Rhodesian Front or UANC and its allies, the whole broadcasting service has suffered."

In fact the country was betrayed by its media, and we have now reached the point where a leading member of Mr Smith's Rhodesia Front, Wing-Commander Gaunt, claims that the whites were "deceived" by their own propaganda.

The Rhodesia Front was deceived by its own propaganda and like the gullible Emperor in the fairy tale it now walks naked before the world.

As we moved towards elections in January of this year the results seemed obvious. The government of Bishop Muzorewa would enjoy a resounding victory. All the important forces were working for the Bishop and what a power-bloc it was.

There were the whites under Mr Ian Smith, the government itself under Bishop Muzorewa, the police, the army and the civil service. Could such a combination fail?

In our history we have never seen so much money spent on advertising and as a last magnificent effort the Bishop laid on a rally in Salisbury for his supporters.

There were free drinks and food for a million people and six motor cars as prizes, if you picked up the paper with the right number on it. At the last minute the High Court banned the free motor cars.

Spread throughout the country were the army, the police and the civil service, all dedicated to achieving victory for the Bishop, upon whose slender shoulders had incongruously fallen the mantle of Ian Smith.

Then, to make matters quite, quite certain there was Bishop Muzorewa's private army of 18 000 men, the "spears of the people". These armed men intimidated the villagers and instructed them to vote for the Bishop.

I have said that all the important forces, all the important people were working for the Bishop.

To the outside world that is what it seemed to be. The really important people, however, were the 2.5-million voters, people who until this point had been without importance, people who did what they were told.

On this occasion things were different and Zimbabwe must ever be grateful for the one

perfect contribution which Britain made to our liberation; she really did convince the people that the voting would be secret, that the election would be a genuine performance.

As a seal of integrity 500 British policemen, complete with helmets, received a great welcome from the voters. It was a splendid and imaginative gesture.

Two years ago my wife and I were not at all sure that we would live to see Zimbabwe born.

There had been so many time-consuming false-starts in negotiation and we lived precariously in a war-zone.

Over the years we have been deeply involved with Church and school, with the economics of a large ranch, in the political life of the country and with the people of our area.

Except for five years in Salisbury we have lived at Dadda for 46 years and we have been committed to the struggle for liberation.

We believed that negotiation was possible and that a peaceful evolution was in the best interests of all the people.

Over the years we watched with sadness and mounting fear the hardening of attitudes and the eventual confrontation of the politically powerful white minority and the vast black majority whose determination to beat the system which had dominated Rhodesia for 90 years had become implacable.

The day came when the desire of the white minority for complete freedom to run their own affairs, including the right legally to dominate the black majority, became overpowering and on November 11, 1965, Mr Ian Smith proclaimed Unilateral Independence.

The gate was broken down and Rhodesians could enter their promised land, to enjoy 1 000 years of white rule.

The declaration itself borrowed many sonorous phrases from the American Declaration but the foundation stone was missing. Mr Smith's freedom was to be for whites only.

We were not to have government of the people, by the people, for the people, and confrontation between black and white was now a fact of life and death.

The blacks could not accept the crisis situation which Mr Smith had precipitated.

From 1972 onwards the situation for the Smith Government deteriorated though the economy kept strong until 1975.

There were waves of arrests, detentions and imprisonments without trial and eventually martial law was proclaimed throughout most of the country.

The media were used by Government for straight propaganda and so lost all credibility. Danger lurked on every road and in every situation.

Motor traffic moved in convoys, trains were blown up, and every male under 50 became eligible for military service.

News bulletins nightly told the whites that they were winning the war; that the security forces were inflicting 10 times the casualties on the enemy that they were suffering themselves. In fact the great majority of casualties were civilians.

Right through the war years we were told that the guerrillas were terrorising the civilian population.

The facts were that the guerrillas were receiving support in every way from their brothers and sisters in the villages.

That this was the fundamental truth was established beyond doubt when the election results showed that almost 90% of the people had voted for the Patriotic Front which represented the liberation armies.

It was a fact that the fish swam safely in the water; the guerrillas being the fish and the village people being the life-sustaining water.

As the war intensified, the Smith government decided to try a different strategy.

After the Geneva Conference the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole recognised that he had no significant following outside Rhodesia so he came to terms with Mr Smith and returned home.

By this time Mr Smith had concluded that world recognition and the lifting of sanctions could be achieved only by white power working through a black government.

The man who had proclaimed that a national minority of whites could dominate for 1 000 years the great black majority, now turned from a policy of overt force to a strategy of

subversion.

Mr Smith set out to erect a facade of co-operative blacks, a government of men who would sell their people's birthright for an illusion of power for themselves; he looked to Bishop Muzorewa and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr Smith told a Bulawayo audience that the criticism the world had of the proposed new constitution was that "it gives the white man too much". Said Mr Smith: "If you vote no the external terrorist alliance will be your next Government."

The New York Times commented: "The only reason Smith has felt it necessary to agree with one set of blacks is because another set has mounted a steadily more effective guerrilla war against him."

Our local Sunday Mail took a different line: "Perhaps the world will get a message from the latest and in many ways surprising development — that Rhodesians black and white, can show unity and, despite external pressures and internal problems, are doing their level best to solve their own problems to the benefit of all."

I disagreed entirely and wrote: "The realities remain; no peace, no economic recovery, no lifting of sanctions, no recognition by the rest of the world will ever be achieved without genuine independence under genuine majority rule."

Then came the farcical election of March, 1979 when the army, the police and every white employer co-operated to bring every black man and woman to the polls.

The promise was peace. Hundreds of thousands of voters responded willingly and joyfully but as many, if not more, went to the polls because they were forced to do so and cast their votes for men they did not want.

So came the disastrous six-months' rule of the puppets under Bishop Muzorewa, the man of God, now Minister of War.

Then came what Shridath Rampal hails as the Commonwealth's finest hour: the Lusaka Conference and massive pressure upon Britain to set up the Lancaster House Conference.

At the same time the Commonwealth pressed Mugabe

and Nkomo to accept negotiation.

Another force whose power and significance has not been fully recognised was the pressures exerted upon the whole guerrilla movement by the people themselves.

When Nkomo and Mugabe went to London they were well aware of the proportions of suffering of the people. With this knowledge fed to them by 30 000 guerrillas sharing in the life of the people, the leaders were fully aware of the grave responsibility which they carried when they went to London.

From the time of Lusaka, where a united Commonwealth agreed to initiate and to participate in negotiation, to Rufaro where on April 18, the representatives of 100 nations gathered to see the flag of Zimbabwe raised in hope, we dealt in miracles.

But in the years preceding Lancaster House the cost in lives, in destroyed homes, in spiritual devastation was appalling.

I hope that we, the ma-Zimbabwe, will not forget the sacrifices made nor will we prove unworthy of the heroes we are to remember on August 11 and 12 of each year.

We will accept our heroes, not as demi-gods or even only those who died in battle or were executed by the state, or who died in prison, but the ordinary people of the villages who suffered most cruelly and who were killed in thousands by the security forces.

Sixteen years ago in this Hall I said: "How can we make peaceful progress towards democracy when it is illegal to use the natural methods of getting there: free association, free discussion and the right to criticise."

"Democracy is not a perfection; it is a marching forward together, a continuing fellowship allowing for differences of opinion and providing within itself the machinery for effecting peaceful change."

"Democracy is not only a system of government, it is a way of life. It has grown from the deep desire of men to develop to the limit of their ability."

As I stood here on that occasion I was despondent. Our tragedy was that peaceful evolutionary changes were being deliberately frustrated by decree.

When that happens the great and irresistible forces within men and women build up to such pressure that no power, no force, no army can contain them and they burst with volcanic fury.

Sixteen years ago I said: "I cannot see the way but the ideal is clear. I wish with all my heart that I could show you how easily the impossible will happen."

"I cannot, but there are two things I will say. I say them continually to myself."

"The first is that the impossible continually happens, and the second is that your responsibility starts with yourself."

From Rhodesia to Zimbabwe is not just a cold event in history, not just the mechanics of a guerrilla war but the emergence of a nation from racial darkness into the light of hope.

Now we can dream again, we can laugh again, we can be happy together, we can sing, we can dance, we can clasp hands. We can fulfil the Christian ideal of being one in Christ.

We can set aside prohibitions, overcome inhibitions — both white and black — we have been liberated.

Of course there are dangers. Men have not changed. There will be greed and corruption and a lust for power in the new society and there are tensions because in the Lancaster House constitution our new wine has been poured into old wineskins.

We will face the new challenges and I believe we will overcome.

AFRICAN FAILURES AT OLYMPICS EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Aug 80 p 1431

[Text]

WEST AFRICAN participation at the 1980 Olympics can be judged on two bases — the need to measure and test their capabilities against better-trained sportsmen and sportswomen and the desire to participate at world-class sporting events to gain the experience. For the eight West African nations who took part in the Moscow Olympics, it was a question of playing the Olympics rather than winning or losing that was important.

Most of the athletes from Benin, Cameroon, Guinea, Nigeria, Mali, Upper Volta, Senegal and Sierra Leone never went past the first-round heats.

Sierra Leone's decathlon entrant cherished hopes of a medal, but the officials and others did not share his dreams: in the shot the 24-year-old Sierra Leonean was six metres behind the best Olympic qualifying length and the fact that he only recorded one good result in his six attempts at the javelin throwing proved he needed rudimentary training in hurling the javelin.

Sierra Leone, however, made history at the Games, when her Director of Sports, Eddie Wallace-Johnson, FIFA referee and a member of the Olympic judging body, was stripped of his office after he was found to have been giving doubtful decisions on events.

The countries from French West Africa — Senegal, Benin, The Cameroons, Guinea, Upper Volta and Mali — hardly made any impression. Senegal, good at basketball, went up to and lost at the semi-finals to Australia. Guinea with a strong boxing and athletics team proved that although it has been good at regional competitions it yet has to find its feet at the Olympics.

African countries have always in the past made excellent showing at athletics, boxing and football. The French West Africans have been pastmasters at basketball, handball, tennis and wrestling.

Senegal's Touradou and Diouf managed to get through to the third-round heats in the 200 metres but with a poor time of 21 seconds.

West Africa's medal hopes depended to a great extent on the Nigerians. Their football team disappointed their fans when they went crashing to Kuwait 3-1, drew 1-1 with the Czechoslovaks and lost 1-0 to the Columbians to put them out of the football tourney in the preliminary rounds.

Nigeria's boxing team of 12 were hopeful of a medal, either at team or individual level. The heavyweight bout between Solomon Ataga and two-times Olympic champion, Teofilo Stevenson, of Cuba, was a disaster. Ataga was outclassed and outboxed by Stevenson, who floored him ten seconds into the first of a three-round contest.

Middleweight John Martins was pulverised into submission and out of his medal dreams by Uganda's Peter Oniambo, whilst Adeoye Adetunji was knocked out in the third round by East Germany's Detlef Kestner.

The era of Modupe Oshikoya has passed. Nigeria in the athletics were also-rans, the middle and long-distance events saw H. Ezeigbo, B. Okogedbo, Dele Udo and R. Uba returning times that could not qualify them for participation in the main events.

Nigeria can take consolation from the gold medal won in the decathlon by Daley Thompson, who had a Nigerian father, though he was competing under the British flag. Thompson missed the Americans, whom he felt could have offered a more serious challenge than the Africans, but they were absent at the Games for political reasons. Thompson's win showed the potential of African sportsmen, given the right training, facilities and environment for training.

Ironically, Sierra Leone, which in 1972 had a reporter but not a team at the Munich Games, had a team but not a reporter at the Moscow Games. Thanks to Moscow's generosity, many athletes, of little experience, were at the games. J. Masalayi, 800 metres, E. Osho Williams and S. Kendor, 400 metres, and many others in the short and middle distances used the games as a training rather than a competition event.

The bulk of Africa's laurels at world and international sporting events have always come from the East Africans and the Kenyans were sorely missed. The one African gold came from Miruts Yifter, of Ethiopia, in the 10,000 metres.

West Africa has confined itself to the more popular spectator sport, football, and where laurels have been won within Africa, rather than in the world at large, however, Nigeria's misfortunes at the Games should not be interpreted as a dearth of sporting talents but rather as a progression of the talents available and which will make the headlines in future major and international sporting events. The constraint has been that most West Africa Governments, though having ministries of youth, sports and culture, do not make sports a priority in the national development programme. The development of West Africa's sporting potential would to a large extent depend on technical assistance programmes and the willingness of African governments to make political concessions for this assistance.

The presence of West Africans at this Moscow Games is an indication that Africa's share of the glories may not in future be confined to East and Northern African countries. The trainers, coaches and governments are now determined that in 1984 West Africa would, though her athletes and boxers have their fair share of the medals handed out to Africa.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

TROOPS SOUGHT TO PROTECT WEST POKOT FROM UGANDAN RAIDERS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Jul 80 pp 1, 32

[Text] West Pokot is being patrolled intensively by police to prevent any further raids by armed Ugandans.

The people of the area were assured of this last night by the Commissioner of Police, Mr Ben Gethi.

Mr Gethi said the number of people who died in a recent attack by Ugandans had been greatly exaggerated in the Press.

He said that, on Monday, at about 6 a.m., armed Karamojong from Uganda had crossed into Kenya and attacked Pokot manyattas at Kakuyan/Kacheliba/Kodish.

"The Karamojong raiders killed five men, two women and two children and stole an unknown number of stock. One Pokot woman was injured and taken to Kapenguria Hospital."

A KNA story carried in newspapers had put the figure of those killed as 24.

Yesterday's statement by Mr Gethi said nine people were killed and police later shot 15 raiders dead.

The statement added that, as soon as the reports reached the authorities, a combined force of the General Service Unit, General Duties Police and Administration Police were dispatched to the area.

The raiders were intercepted by the combined patrols and a battle ensued during which the police killed 15 Karamojong raiders and recovered 110 head of cattle, 182 goats, 82 sheep and 13 donkeys.

The statement added that the Karamojong crossed into Uganda "and our security forces could not follow them any further."

Meanwhile, according to West Pokot MP Francis Lotodo, 164 people have been killed by pro-Amin raiders in Kara-Pokot Division since May.

Mr Lotodo, in an exclusive NATION interview, called on the Government to arm the people in the area and to rush in troops to protect them against further raids.

According to the MP, the latest group of raiders were also followers of ousted President Amin.

He said: "I am informed that William Nabur, brother of the former Ugandan Minister for Commerce under Amin, Edward Athiyo Lorika, was the leader. They are pro-Amin people."

Mr Lotodo said that, according to his information, the raiders were armed with AK-47 rifles. He expressed dissatisfaction with the current security situation in the area.

He said: "I think the time has come when our Government should send in troops to fight the rustlers as police are unable to do the job. Time and again, we have been assured of internal security, but we haven't seen this coming. Instead, it is getting worse and worse."

He listed:

May 23: One person killed, one administration police corporal wounded, 60 head of cattle looted; no cattle recovered.

June 3-4: 127 people killed, 47 wounded, 11,000 head of cattle looted--one recovered.

June 9: two people killed, one wounded, 150 head of cattle looted--none recovered.

July 12-22: 10 people killed, 300 cattle looted--none recovered.

July 27-28: 24 people killed, 12 wounded, 6,000 head of cattle looted.

The earlier attacks took place in Alale Location of Karapokot, the last named in Swan Location, Mr Lotodo said.

Mr Lotodo said his people were now deeply worried about their safety and had started moving from the areas of attack to Kapenguria.

"But even there the raiders have a capability of striking at them," he said. "The only solution is for the Provincial Administration to start issuing arms to the Pokot people to defend themselves."

He went on: "I have written personally to the President requesting that the local people be given arms, and I am still waiting for a reply. I made the request because most of the raids happen during the night when police are not around."

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BOTSWANA FEARS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BY S. AFRICAN REFUGEES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jul 80 p 11

[Text] Salisbury--The Botswana government is in the midst of trouble over black South African "refugees" in its territory, according to reports received here.

The refugees have been accused by Botswana politicians of interference in local politics.

An effort aimed at settling about 700 of them in a new "refugee" camp at Dukwe, in the northern part of the country, has failed with hundreds of them believed to be hiding in the bush around Gaberones and refusing to come out in the open.

The Botswana government decided to make the camps at Dukwe available to blacks from Southwest Africa, South Africa, Angola, Malawi and Mozambique. The camps were previously occupied by "refugees" from Rhodesia.

Opposition

The reason South African blacks were no longer welcome in Gaberone was apparently because they were getting involved in local politics and were giving support to the opposition party.

Originally Botswana tried to set up a new camp at Mosetsanamontle, but this fell through because the refugees feared that they would be all too easily reached by South African security forces.

Just after Botswana's government announced that it was going to transfer the refugees to Dukwe it began to experience great problems, especially with black students from South Africa. They simply refused to go.

Roundups

Police were called in and a series of roundups were conducted during the early evening hours. Forty of them were imprisoned and the others were asked to go away peacefully or be deported.

The result was that many of them disappeared in the bush from where they began to carry on subversive activities against Botswana's government.

Things have now reached such a point that the Botswana government is asking the local inhabitants to arrest every vagrant and turn them in to the police.

It is believed that there are schools, clinics and other facilities at Dukwa, but the students from South Africa are not interested. They want to get into politics.

7964

CSO: 4408

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NORWEGIAN FINANCED KENYA-SUDAN ROAD LINK AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The Government is working out how much it will cost to supplement external aid in building the new road linking Kenya and the Sudan. Vice-President Mwai Kibaki said this when he signed a joint agreement to Norway's financial grant to Kenya and the Sudan for work on the road.

The agreement was signed at the Treasury between Mr Kibaki, the Norwegian Ambassador to Kenya, Mr R. K. Andresen, and the Sudanese Ambassador, Mr Khatim Elsaousi.

Mr Kibaki said the Sh. 27-million grant would be used exclusively for the design of the link between Lodwar and Juba.

The rest of the money required to construct the Kenyan portion of 245-km. would be worked out and provided by the Government in due course.

Concerned over the communications problems facing Africa, Mr Kibaki said it would be a miracle if the proposed Mombasa-Lagos road was completed, arguing: "The project is now stuck somewhere between Kenya and Nigeria."

He said the nations of mid-Africa had not appreciated the usefulness of the road.

"We are hoping that one day they will realize that completion of the project will go a long way to fulfilling the objectives of the Organization of African Unity."

Mr Kibaki described the venture between Lodwar and Juba as a special link between two friendly nations, and he paid tribute to Norway for its contribution to enhancing economic relations between Kenya and the Sudan.

The joint venture between Khartoum and Nairobi, he said, would demonstrate practically the need for African nations to live up to the spirit of the OAU and international treaties.

"We are happy to note that soon one will be able to drive from Mombasa to Juba on a road of international standards," he said.

The length of the road to be financed is 580 km. of which 335 km. are on the Sudanese side.

Both a feasibility study previously financed by Norway and the final design have been undertaken by a Norwegian consultancy firm, Norconsult.

CSO: 4420

GABON-SAO TOME AIR, SEA LINKS UNDER STUDY

Libreville L'UNION in French 7 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Jean Bilings: "To Boost Transportation Links Between Sao Tome and Gabon"]

[Text] The first vice prime minister of Gabon, Georges Rawiri, who is also minister of transport and merchant marine, met on Thursday afternoon, 3 July 1980, with the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Alberto Ferreira Chong.

They examined together the possibilities of boosting the maritime links between their two countries. At the time of the meeting of the joint committee one session was devoted to transportation and trade links. Ambassador Alberto Chong indicated that an ad hoc committee will soon determine the methods of such cooperation.

Let us recall on this score that Sao Tome does not have freighters if one excepts the coastal vessel "Elisabete" which is now no longer operational. Incoming freight from Europe (Portugal, Britain, and so on) is shipped in oceangoing vessels flying foreign flags.

But intra-African trade, notably with Angola and Gabon, mandates the use of other vessels of average tonnage. Thus, to make up for this shortage Sao Tome charts boats from private Libreville companies to serve its islands, the ambassador said.

The transportation of meat to Sao Tome is normally done by the propeller-driven Fokker 27 aircraft of Sao Tome by a weekly round-trip. But rice and other such bulk cargo are shipped in freighters.

It is reported furthermore that negotiations are under way to reopen the air link between Libreville and Sao Tome. On the Gabonese side the operation of such a route by Fokker 28 aircraft means a net operational loss, all the more so as the Sao Tome Government refuses to open its borders to tourism, an activity which would fill the planes to a large extent. Since Sao Tome does not have an appropriate aircraft nor a sufficient financial basis to provide such a link, the matter continues to be in suspense.

ZAMBIA INCREASINGLY DEPENDENT ON SOUTH AFRICAN CORN

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Salisbury--Somewhat less than half of the corn which President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia must purchase from South Africa to prevent starvation in his country is still to be delivered to Zambia.

According to the latest information available to DIE BURGER, about 120,000 tons of corn must be delivered before the end of this year to prevent Zambia from going the way of Uganda and cause hundreds of people in that country to die of starvation.

About 186,000 tons of the 300,000 tons which President Kaunda's government had originally ordered have already been delivered.

According to reports, Zimbabwe's Grain Marketing Board has handled 46,000 tons coming from South Africa on the way to Zambia. An additional 3,000 tons from the European Economic Community have been transported from Durban to Zambia.

Fuel

Since January another 51,400 tons were delivered directly to Zambia from South Africa, while an additional 70,801 tons have been unloaded in Salisbury and in Wankie from where they will be carried to Zambia by private transportation companies.

The ultimate price which President Kaunda's government will have to pay is not known, but since there has recently been a 40-percent increase in the price of fuel in this part of the world, it is expected that Zambia will have to pay dearly to keep its people going.

The question of transportation costs from South Africa are believed to be under consideration right now.

Zimbabwe itself cannot supply its northern neighbor with corn, because it does not have a sufficient amount of its own. According to yesterday's

report Zimbabwe itself must import 40,000 tons of corn from South Africa this year. So far it has imported 12,000 tons of yellow corn and 4,000 tons of white corn.

It is, therefore, clear that food in this part of the world is fast becoming of strategic value and according to reports the Zimbabwean railways are working full steam ahead along with the South African railways to get the corn to Zambia.

Soon Zambia will have to start importing fertilizers if it has any hopes at all of having a decent harvest.

7964

CSO: 4408

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

TOGO, UPPER VOLTA FOOD FOR GHANA--Togo and Upper Volta have sent a large consignment of food to the Upper Region to alleviate the shortage in the area. Ten fully loaded trucks with millet, maize, beans, onions and cow peas have been carrying out deliveries in the past two weeks. It was, however, pointed out that the arrival of the foreign food items had only partially alleviated the food shortage in the Upper Region. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Aug 80 p 1462]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PRISONERS' HUNGER STRIKE--Ten political prisoners being held without trial in Angola are reported to be seriously ill after more than three weeks on hunger strike, Amnesty International has announced in London. The Nobel peace prize-winning human rights body said that the prisoners, all men, some of whom have been held for more than three years, were arrested as suspected members of two banned left-wing groups--the Organization of Angolan Communists (OCA) and the Joseph Stalin Group. Amnesty said it believed they had been imprisoned for peaceful expression of their political views, and it has appealed to the Angolan authorities to release them. They were among some 70 people, most of them students and teachers, arrested between December 1976 and May 1977 on suspicion of belonging to the banned groups. The others have since been released. The ten reportedly began their hunger strike on July 5. Seven of them are believed to be held in Luanda's Sao Paulo Prison. Among the three reported to be held at Qibala detention camp, 250 kilometres (155 miles) southeast of Luanda, is a medical student, Antonio Carlos Salvarod, reported to be suffering from depression. /Text/ /Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 30 Jul 80 p 2/

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS OFFICE--On pages 119-124 of its 1 April 1980 issue, the Bujumbura French-language BULLETIN OFFICIEL DU BURUNDI published Decree No 100/146 of 8 November 1979 which establishes ONATEL [National Telecommunications Office] under the jurisdiction of the minister having the telecommunications portfolio. Its headquarters, according to the decree, is in Bujumbura; its purpose is the management of telecommunications, and it has a monopoly. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 5500

BRIEFS

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN BRAZZAVILLE--Brazzaville, 7 Aug (AFP)--Our objective is to liberate the Palestinian territory and create a democratic state where there will be equality between Christians and Jews, the PLO representative in Brazzaville stated in an interview published on Thursday by the national daily, [MWETI]. Talking about the evacuation of territories occupied by Israel, the PLO representative appealed to all the international organizations on the Congolese territory to give their support, whatever its nature may be, to the Palestinian people. The Palestinian representative added that his organization thinks that Israel will only give in through force. The PLO is the only representative of the Palestinian people whose nucleus is constituted by the Fatah, the Palestinian representative stated. [Text] (AB072145 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 7 Aug 80)

CSO: 4:00

JOINT MILITARY MANEUVERS WITH FRANCE DETAILED

Libreville L'UNION in French 8 Jul 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ohame Emane: "The Military Maneuvers of Franceville--An Application of the French-Gabonese Agreements"]

[Text] Contrary to what some believe, the French-Gabonese military maneuvers did not confront the French forces with the Gabonese forces. Rather, there was a warring of two forces which subsequently split into two groups: One of them the "orange" group and the other, the "blue" group.

Thus, under the joint command of Col Ella Abessolo of the [Gabonese] FTS [Land and Naval Forces] and Lt Col Pierre Thevenou of the [French] 6th Marine Infantry Battalion of the De Gaulle camp, the combined French-Gabonese forces effected these maneuvers focusing on the "restoration of the territory's integrity following an attack from the outside."

It should be mentioned that these maneuvers assumed special importance, to such a point that Gen Georges Maldan, inspector of French forces abroad, came to view them in person.

Having as their theme "the restoration of the territory's integrity following an attack from the outside" these military exercises ran from last Tuesday to Thursday and involved nearly 1,000 men.

But the planning, command, principles, and strategy of the event, as well as its organization and that of a French-Gabonese command, had been set up between 20 and 30 June 1980.

According to the strategy determined by the Gabonese and French military authorities an invader or "orange" force arriving from the south of Gabon would seize the Omar Bongo international airport at Mvengue and move toward Mounana after assuming control of Moanda and Franceville as well.

In the meantime, the "blue" force would move on land to Mounana and receive the order to proceed to Moanda and liberate those strategic points of the Gabonese economy.

The first contact between these two forces would thus take place at the Lekedi bridge on 1 July. Whereas the "orange" force would strive to continue its advance to Mounana, the "blue" force would leave this locality for Franceville via Mvengue.

Following the various stages that we discussed in our issue last Saturday, the "blue" force completed its maneuvers in Leconi on 5 July.

Answering the questions of our special correspondent before leaving Gabon, Gen Georges Maldan noted that "Franceville 80" and the earlier French-Gabonese military maneuvers were in application of the military cooperation agreements signed by France and Gabon.

According to Gen Georges Maldan, these maneuvers make it possible to determine the ability of the Gabonese and French forces to evolve together and to assess how the French overseas military forces can beef up the 6th Marine Infantry Battalion of the De Gaulle camp.

Does this kind of military exercise not suggest France's importance in countries which used to belong to the former French Equatorial Africa? No, the inspector of French forces abroad answered, before indicating that the French army does not have any particular policy but rather than it follows the policies of the French Government of which it is only an instrument.

"It is in line with these policies that the French army proceeds to action abroad, either in Europe, in Africa, notably in Chad, or at the request of the United Nations and friendly countries."

Answering a question on the withdrawal of French troops from Chad, General Maldan declared that "this withdrawal was effective and not fictitious as some believed despite articles in the international press."

2662

CSO: 4400

GABON

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION--Japan's Mitsubishi Oil Development company has started commercial production of about 1,500 barrels of crude oil a day from a field off Gabon, which it has developed jointly with Elf Gabon. The companies plan six wells to boost daily production to between 7,000 and 8,000 barrels. The Gabon Government would take 25 percent of the production with the remainder shared equally between Mitsubishi and Gabon Elf. [Text]
[London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1403]

CNO: 4420

PASSPORT OFFICE BURNS DOWN, CREATES HAVOC

Firemen's Poor Showing

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by C.S. Baubang]

[Excerpt]

THE whole archives unit, nerve-centre of the Passport Office, was burnt to ashes during an outbreak of fire at the week-end.

Thousands of files and other documents were destroyed in the process.

Extent of damage is expected to be assessed to-day, according to Mr Kwame Adu, Director of Passport.

In addition, the police is expected to send in their experts to find out whether there were any foul deal.

An eye-witness said the fire started at about 10 p.m. on Friday and it was brought under control in the early hours of Saturday after a long drawn-out battle by fire servicemen.

The witness said the firemen came in sandals, a wooden ladder and an almost useless water-hose. Again, with no hydrants nearby, they were utterly helpless.

A Ghana News Agency report quoted Mr Adu as saying that he was informed that there was a big explosion followed immediately by the fire.

Passport Issuance Suspended

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] The issue of passports has been temporarily suspended until investigation into the weekend fire disaster at the Passport Office is completed.

Consideration will, however, be given to special cases.

Briefing members of the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs in Accra yesterday, the Director of Passports, Mr Yaw Adu said the place had been "completely thrown out of gear."

He told the committee headed by Dr Kwadwo Amoah, MP for Biakoye, that he did not agree with people who suggested foul play.

He said he did not see how an applicant who had not been sufficiently informed about the processing of forms could cause a sabotage.

Mr Yaw Adu said he called in the Police and the Fire Service to determine the most likely cause of the fire.

The Chief Fire Officer, Mr S.K. Afoakwa, who was present at the briefing session, complained about lack of modern fire fighting equipment.

Mr Afoakwa said his unit had trained men who could do the job but the main problem was that some of their equipment was more than 40 years old and needed to be replaced.

Directions Published

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Aug 80 p 8

[Excerpt]

THE Passport Committee yesterday announced interim measures which should be followed by applicants for passports until the Passports Office archive razed down by fire last week is re-organized.

Making the announcement on behalf of the committee, the Director of Passports, Mr Yaw Adu said all students pursuing further studies abroad should channel their applications through the Scholars-ship Secretariat.

The secretariat would then forward the applications in bulk to his office for processing.

In the case of government-sponsored applicants travelling to attend courses, meetings or seminars, Mr Adu said these applications should be channelled through the Legal and Consular Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

He said all medical cases should be directed to the Ministry of Health which would then forward them to the Legal and Consular Division of the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Adu advised all those who did not fall within these categories to send their applications through their respective regional immigration offices.

All these measures must also be followed by those who wanted to renew their passports, he said.

PRESS COMMISSION MEMBERS LISTED, URGED TO FAIRNESS

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Aug 80 p 1462

[Text]

The first Press Commission to be established in Africa was formally inaugurated in Ghana by the country's President, Dr. Hilla Limann, at a ceremony at the Kwame Nkrumah Conference Centre in Accra.

Its members are: Nii Boye Ayibotele, of the Association of Recognised Professional Bodies; Mr. T. D. Brodie-Mends, Ghana Bar Association; Mr. T. A. Bediako, GNAT; Dr. Yaw Twumasi, University of Ghana; Mr. Atukwei Okai, Ghana Association of Writers; Mr. S. Kissi-Afari, representative of the Independent Newspapers; Mr. Joseph Samuel Annan, Christian Council and National Catholic Secretariat; Mr. Kofi Badu and Miss Stella Dontoh. The Ghana Journalists Association is represented by Mr. David Anaglate and Mr. K. B. Brown.

In an address, the President attributed some of the country's past current woes to the absence of a robust and truly uninhibited press to provide critical and informed comment on government policy and public behaviour.

The Press has often tended to provide more coverage for relatively minor and transitory

issues than for nationally very important problems," he said. "This has tended to divert serious attention and prompt action from very important and urgent national issues."

He exhorted the Press Commission to pursue the principle of fair play. Dr. Limann also called on the Ghana Journalists' Association to set up a unit which would ensure that its members kept within the ethics of their profession, as being done in some countries.

BRIEFS

DROUGHT IN NORTHERN REGION--Life in Yendi, North of Ghana, has virtually come to a standstill as human beings and cattle go without water due to lack of rains in the past six months, Parliament was told by Alhaji Shanni Mahama, MP for Yendi. Alhaji Mahama expressed fears that unless water tankers were taken down to the area, the inhabitants of Yendi and its surroundings might soon fall victims to an epidemic. "Besides Yendi and Tamale," he said, "villages in the Tolon constituency were lifeless and miserable." The death toll so far stands at five. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1412]

FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS' CONFIDENCE--The Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Dr Amon Nikoi, has said that foreign countries continue to sign loan agreements with the Government because of the confidence they have in the future prospects of the country's economy. He said that hitherto, the Government had signed loans totalling £950m. for specific projects spreading all over the country. At a symposium on the 1980-81 Budget, organized by the youth wing of the People's National Party (PNP), the minister said there was absolutely no reason why a country endowed with rich natural and human resources, should lose course of its economic future. Dr Nikoi regretted that it was rather unfortunate that the country's economy had been depleted by past governments through corruption and other malpractices. He urged Ghanaians to start making plans about a new Ghana, adding that any responsible Government that came to power must "put first things first." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jul 80 pp 1412-1413]

ITALIAN LIME PRODUCTION COOPERATION--Work on a £34m. limestone project at Buipe, North Ghana, is to start in October this year. The industry will process hydrated lime for local consumption as well as for export, and is expected to go into full production within two years. This was disclosed by Dr F.A.C. de Barros, Director of a Brazilian Ceramic company, during a courtesy call on the Northern Regional Minister, Alhaji Ibrahim Harruna, at his office. The project is a joint venture by the Italian Ceramica Cordiere S. A. Company the Bank for Housing and Construction and the Northern Regional Housing Corporation. Dr de Barros said the Italian Government would provide an initial loan to the tune of \$15m. in the form of machines and equipment for the project. He said the project is expected to produce

about 40,000 one of time a year and employ about 200 Ghanaians and not more than seven expatriates. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1413]

TUC REJECTS STRIKE-RELATED DISMISSALS--The Trades Union Congress (TUC) has rejected summary dismissal of workers as an instrument for combating labour unrest because such a step "is at variance with the existing legislation on industrial relations." This was contained in a letter dated July 21, 1980 and signed by the Secretary-General Alhaji A.M. Issifu, in reply to one on June 19, 1980 from the Ministry of Labour, Youth and Social Welfare, concerning the recent wave of strikes in the country. The Secretary-General said the executive board of the congress fully appreciated the basis for the concern over strikes but it did not share the view that instant dismissal was the appropriate means of dealing with strikes. In its letter, the Ministry said the Government had expressed concern about the spate of illegal strikes by workers of certain public organizations which had persistently incurred financial losses over the years and directed that such workers should be dismissed if they failed to return to work immediately.-- CNA [Excerpts] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 pp 1, 2/]

STUDENT LEADER REPRIMANDED--The out-going President of the Students Representative Council in the Ghana Institute of Journalism, Mr Yaw Boateng Frimpong, is faced with expulsion and will have his results withheld until August 1982, by the management of the institute. The management said their action was a disciplinary measure taken against Mr Frimpong for his activities as a student in the institute. In a circular signed by Mr J.K. Quartey, director of the institute, the management accused the ex-leader of taking advantage of his position to place himself at the forefront of most controversial issues on the campus and engaging himself in student politics through what it described as unscrupulous methods. The statement said Mr Frimpong made false statements with malice and the intent to mislead the Minister of Information and Presidential Affairs, Dr J.S. Nabila, when he met the students to resolve their differences. The student body of the institute has condemned the action taken by the management as shocking. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Aug 80 p 1462]

CSO: 4420

MOI ASKS UK, FRG TO SPEARHEAD WESTERN APPROACH TO OPEC

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Anthony Denton]

[Text]

THE best economic news in months for Kenya and other countries without oil and fossil fuels may be just round the corner.

For oil industry sources in London are quite certain that the price of oil is about to drop on the "spot" market, and this is bound to have an important effect on the long-term price.

The oil trade newsletter *Petroleum Argus* says there is now such a glut that the international middlemen, who fix the "spot" price, are having to sell at a loss.

The chance of a fall in price comes at a time when President Moi has made his own move to do something about the price Kenya is having to pay.

According to diplomatic sources here, the President has approached Britain and West Germany and asked them to spearhead a concerted Western approach to the producers to get them to moderate their demands on the developing nations.

Mr. Moi hopes that the West can persuade the Opec countries that, by demanding exorbitant prices from Kenya and similar nations, the economic growth of those nations is being stunted and this in the end is bad for Opec.

This argument is likely to find more favour in West Germany than in Britain, for the West Germans of course produced the author of the Brandt report which called for the most drastic reappraisal of economic relations between the West and the Third World.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES PARASTATAL BODY TO IMPORT GULF STATES OIL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Jul 80 p 4

[Text]

A PARASTATAL body will soon be set up to import oil from the Gulf States.

Energy Minister John Okwanyo said in Nairobi yesterday that plans for this were nearing completion and an announcement on the formation of the company would be made shortly.

Mr. Okwanyo said the body would work closely with the Kenya Pipeline Co. also a parastatal, transporting oil products from Mombasa to Nairobi.

Mr. Okwanyo said this during an extensive tour of the Kenya Pipeline installations at the Nairobi terminal and the Embakasi plant. The Minister was accompanied by his Assistant Minister, Mr. Kassim Mwamzandi and the head of non-conventional energy, Dr. Peter Kariuki.

He also announced measures to conserve country's meagre energy resources. These include announcements on conservation efforts through the mass media to educate wananchi on how best to use energy.

The Ministry, he said, was also conducting research on biogas, solar power and electricity to meet the increasing demand.

He pledged the Ministry would do everything possible to satisfy the local energy demand.

The Minister hailed the staff of the KPC for their dedication and said the standard of efficiency was very high.

He stated: "This is among the few parastatal bodies making profit for the Government."

CSO: 4420

PROPOSALS FOR EXPLOITATION OF ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES MADE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

AN EEC-sponsored study has made comprehensive proposals to exploit alternative sources of energy in Kenya.

The study, prepared by Italian financial and technical experts, has been presented to the Ministry of Energy.

The proposals are backed by the Italian Government and have been made in accordance with the terms of funds provided by the European Economic Commission.

The team is headed by Dr. F. Cecchi of FIDIMI, a subsidiary of the Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (IMI), an important investment bank. Other members represented NIRA-CESiEN (part of the IRI group, under the Italian Ministry of State Participation in Industry).

The background to the proposals was disclosed at a party at the Nairobi Hilton.

Dr. Cecchi said Kenya, like Italy, had no known sources of oil and both countries were facing the pressing problem of locating and developing alternative sources of energy. The situation, he said, demanded a new approach to planning a nation's energy requirements.

He said the consultancy project proposed for Kenya would cover organisational guidelines for the Ministry of Energy and analysis of requirements and potential sources of energy.

It "also covers training of Kenyans both locally and in Italy", Dr. Cecchi said.

Under the scheme, projects appropriate to Kenya's resources would be selected to "avoid unnecessary foreign exchange spending on expensive imported fuel".

The First Secretary in the Italian Embassy in Nairobi, Mr. Francesco Trupiano, said his government would continue to hold discussions with Kenya in this field.

TRADE MISSIONS ASKED TO DEAL WITH COMMERCE MINISTRY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Excerpt]

FOREIGN missions wishing to promote trade links were yesterday asked not to deal directly with Kenyan businessmen.

Instead, they should channel all trade inquiries through the Ministry of Commerce.

This was said in Nairobi by an Assistant Minister for Commerce Sharif Nassir.

He said direct approaches to businessmen "was not helping the Government correct the tribal and racial imbalance in the distribution of trade among wananchi."

While the Ministry of Commerce would continue using foreign missions as a necessary link in promoting and attracting foreign investments, the Government nevertheless asked for foreign co-operation so that, through the Ministry of Commerce and the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, every eligible mwananchi might benefit from trade openings.

Mr. Nassir said officials in his Ministry were under strict instructions to assist and co-operate with all foreign missions' trade inquiries.

In this context, the Assistant Minister said he wanted to congratulate Saudi Arabia's initiative in seeking to promote trade ties with Kenya.

ACTIVE PRICE CONTROL BODY 'AID' IN FEEDING NATION PROPERLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE price control system in this country is virtually non-existent and traders continue systematically to exploit the ordinary mwananchi.

Consider the case of bread. The price is controlled for "ordinary" white bread. When bakers get wheat flour — which the country is buying abroad at a fantastic foreign exchange cost — they make all sorts of bread other than the white loaf. They sell these at high prices since there is no price control.

Potatoes are a significant source of starch in the urban areas. Here again, we find the same price problem. In the past few years, there has emerged a breed of traders who drive their lorries to the growing areas where they buy potatoes from farmers for next to nothing. When they transport their purchases to Nairobi, they sell at inflated wholesale prices, forcing retailers to hike prices even more. Similar activities take place in regard to produce like tomatoes, *sukuma wiki*, cabbages, sweet potatoes, cassava, *nyahi*, mangoes, green maize and sugar cane. The policy problem here is simply that middlemen make fantastic profits — and there is reason to believe that they hardly ever pay any taxes since most of their businesses are not yet part of the enumerated system.

If prices were only problematic in these grey areas we would not have a strong case for complaining. But let's look at food prices in assorted Nairobi shops. On some items there are differences which at times vary substantially. There really is no reason at all for a bottle of squash to vary in price shop to shop in the city. The same variations are found in respect of many other items. Each shop is a law unto itself when it comes to pricing. This state of affairs is intolerable, but controllable. The Price Controller has a price control committee made up of officials and eminent citizens. Our

information is that it meets infrequently, or not at all, and is therefore incapable of monitoring the supply and demand fluctuations of produce and adjusting prices accordingly. Since it does not sit continuously we do not have effective methods of also monitoring the activities of transporters, wholesalers, retailers and illegal markets. It is time we have a full-time Price Control Commission.

Such a commission should be composed of market researchers, economists — and price controllers. It should operate nationally and set maximum price guidelines beyond which no trader will be allowed to sell. It should not just regulate items already enumerated and should include in its ambit all food items since the most important cost in any household is food.

The cost of items of food to wananchi is so serious that the Government must act now. There is no good reason why it should allow a few traders to defeat its objective of giving higher incomes to its farmers and making sure that the ordinary worker is fed well. These days, however, escalating prices make it almost impossible to sustain an ordinary household at current incomes. Increasing the pay levels does not solve the problem since only a fraction of the country's people are in regular employment. The strategy must be to reward the farmer who produces the food, and those who must work in the urban areas. The farmers in the rural areas should, in turn, be protected from traders who argue that their transport costs are too high, thereby raising prices of manufactured goods.

An active Price Control Commission which monitors prices on a day-to-day basis will be an important aid in achieving the goal of feeding this nation properly.

This problem of regulating prices is not unique to Kenya. A young country like Zimbabwe has already acted to establish such a body. A "Commission of Inquiry on Incomes, Prices and Conditions of Service" will examine wages and working and living conditions of the work-force — particularly the lower-paid workers — and the wage gap between the rich and the poor. It will also see how the "poor" can be protected against price increases in food, rents and public transport. We need to take a leaf out of Zimbabwe's book.

SAUDIS TO BUY COFFEE, VEGETABLES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Text]

A GROUP of Saudi Arabian traders are due to arrive in Kenya after Ramadan to buy large quantities of coffee.

Another group will follow to buy Kenyan vegetables for the Saudi market.

The counsellor of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Nairobi, Mr. Fawaz Hassan Joukhdar, said the visits would be part of a programme to increase trade between the two countries.

Some Saudi Arabians would be interested in coming to Kenya to invest in the cattle industry, he added.

The envoy said arrangements would be made for such people to visit Nairobi to discover invest-

ment opportunities.

Since the Saudi Arabian Embassy opened in Nairobi more than three years ago, Kenya's exports to the country had increased manifold, said the envoy. "What we need now is to make all-out efforts to increase the level of trade between our two countries," he added.

Saudi Arabia has recently announced economic co-operation with Kenya which will finance four major projects.

CSO: 4420

PRC'S NEW ATTITUDE OF 'FORGIVENESS' NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 Aug 80 p 1425

[Text]

LIBERIA'S military government of the People's Redemption Council is fostering a "give and take" attitude. While it is determined to confiscate to the state all "ill-gotten" assets of the dissolved True Whig Party, the late President Tolbert — two decrees to this effect were issued last month — and most likely of all former officials of the deposed Government, it is at the same time showing mercy to the Tolbert family and former officials.

Following a 20-minute visit to the Chase Manhattan Bank office in central Monrovia, according to the Liberia News Agency, Master Sergeant Doe had directed the bank to "transfer to the National Bank \$900,000 from the accounts" of the True Whig Party. The agency also reported Master Sergeant Doe as saying that his Government has retrieved \$2.2m. from "various sources" of the deposed Government.

Two days later the bank manager wrote to the Liberian leader that the bank does not have "any \$990,000" for the True Whig Party and explained that the bank only agreed to transfer to the National Bank "approximately \$27,000 as personal accounts of the executed officials."

Last June Master Sergeant Doe had directed a local bank to transfer to the National Bank \$650,000, the personal accounts of the late President's eldest brother and former President of the Senate, Mr. Frank Tolbert, who was among former officials of the deposed Government executed for "High treason, rampant corruption and human and civil rights violations."

An eight-man team led by Justice Minister Chea Cheapoo is touring five western countries — United States, Bahamas, Switzerland, France and England — to negotiate the recovery of money deposited with banking and other institutions in those countries by the late President, the dissolved True Whig Party and former officials.

The Minister said before he set off "We are confident that we are on the right front" and revealed that "we have documents to justify the Government's claims to ownership."

The Government has ordered all timber concessions in the country to submit agreements between them and former officials who have shares in them to transfer the share to the National Bank.

Six days after he had visited the widow of the late President, Mrs. Victoria Tolbert, who was being held under house-arrest since the April 12 coup, Master Sergeant Doe directed her release from custody. Her release brings to four the number of Tolbert family members released, including her three daughters, since the PRC Government assumed its "spirit of forgiveness." Already, 33 former officials had been released from detention, including a former Local Government Minister and a Senator.

The public believed that the late President's widow stirred Master Sergeant Doe's compassion when she appealed to him to "allow her children and grandchildren" to visit her on her 64th birthday. The Head of State promised her his Government's fullest protection and assured her that her son, A. Benedict Tolbert, would be given fair and impartial trial, adding, "I do not have anything against A. B. ..."

The statement inspired hopes that "A B" would soon be a recipient of Master Sergeant's Doe's forgiveness. But the local newspaper published a letter by a Swede, Dr. Orm Bergold, to the Foreign Minister, alleging that Mr. Tolbert, who was the chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations, had defrauded him of \$70,000 under the pretense to give him an ambassadorial post in Europe for Liberia. Included in the amount was \$20,000 as Dr. Bergold's donation to the Boys Town, a Baptist institution to rehabilitate wayward boys. Dr. Bergold wondered what help the Foreign Minister could give him to recover his money.

While the public welcome the confiscation of assets with jubilation, relatives of former officials still in detention since the April 12 coup, watch the press hoping for news of the release of their relatives.

Foreign Minister G. Baccus Matthews said recently that he had recommended the Government to release from detention all former officials because "keeping them too long in jail would make people withdraw their sympathies from the Government and direct them to the prisoners."

But the public is of diverse views as to which detainees should be released now or kept inside for security reasons. While the detention of the former officials seems a necessity for security, the Liberian leader needs to continue to exercise a greater "spirit of forgiveness" to avoid the boomerang of the blame for human rights violations and for the promotion of the image of his young Government on the international scene.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

MNR AIRCRAFT DAMAGE CLAIM--The Mozambique National Resistance movement claims to have badly damaged a Russian-built Antonov-26 aircraft with machinegun fire as it landed at Beira Airport. A movement's source in Johannesburg said the airport was closed for several days after the attack. The source said the movement had attacked the hydro-electric dam at Revue. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 80 p 7]

CSO: 4420

KOUNTCHE ADDRESSES CADRES ON RESPONSIBILITIES

ABO60955 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The head of state, Col Seyni Kountche, this morning presided over a conference of cadres in Niamey. This conference of cadres, the head of state stated, was motivated by two major considerations: First, to clarify certain passages of his message to the nation which was broadcast on radio and television last Saturday and secondly, [few words indistinct] about the case of embezzlement and breach of trust which is currently under investigation and which has become the topic of women's gossip.

The message to the nation draws attention particularly to the economic and financial situation in West Africa and particularly to countries belonging to the CEAO [West African Economic Community] and the West African Monetary Union. The fact that we belong to these economic and financial organizations means that every difficulty encountered by one of them affects us as well. We all know that the rains began very late in certain countries and therefore they will face some food problems.

In addition to what the head of state said, one can point to the unstable position of uranium on the international market. In fact, for about 6 months now, prices have tended to fall. Any price fall affects our development efforts because the short-fall in revenue could correspond to Niger's entire budget in 1974. Unfortunately, the 1981 budget has already been (?affected). This situation calls for urgent austerity measures since current critical views indicate that too much money is being allocated for the operations budgets of the different services. As a result of this overestimate of the needs of services, embezzlement of funds occurs frequently and conflicting interests between state agents and traders arise. Two concrete cases unfortunately illustrate this state of affairs. They are those of CANICO and TASONA [expansion unknown]. As a matter of fact, 186 dossiers involving the enterprise CANICO are being looked into currently.

At a period when the subregion is going through cyclical difficulties, President Kountche said, at a period when uranium prices have fallen,

officials guilty of embezzlement will bear the full responsibility for their acts. Also, businessmen must understand that a dispute with the state can never be solved to their advantage.

In his speech, President Seyni Kountche also told the cadres of the central administration that they are, above all, the principal citizens responsible for either the well-being or the deterioration of Niger. This is why they must show the greatest patriotism, because they have control over the state apparatus wherever there is a central administrative body.

Concerning the members of a commission setting up a development (?company) in Niger, they must consider themselves as conveyer belts between government and the people, in addition to their role of assistance to prefects, for instance. Their sense of responsibility will demonstrate their patriotism. In conclusion, President Kountche reminded the cadres that they will face a double trial: That of the people, whose verdict will be unrelenting, and that of history. Lastly, malpractices are usually the result of loose conduct at work and in carrying out our (?mission).

CSO: 4400

'NEW NIGERIAN' COMMENTS ON KADUNA POLITICAL IMPASSE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN In English 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Kaduna: Conflict or Compromise?"]

[Text]

JUDGING by their last week's successive press statements, the Executive and the Legislature in Kaduna seemed to have, by and large, taken hard positions vis-a-vis each other — positions not likely to respond to any counselling that may lead to a permanent resolution of the impasse between them. Governor Balarabe Musa has said he will go to the Assembly for the approval of a list of thirteen commissioners, three of which are for legislators of the majority party — the NPN. He is going for the fourth and, as he said, the last time. He has, by his own idea, tried. But to insist on the condition that the three positions he has reserved for the majority party must be taken up by NPN legislators is to negate the spirit of compromise that the two should try to build in this last attempt.

With their two-thirds majority in the House the NPN fully appreciate the implication of this offer. However, the NPN legislators are not being fair to Governor Balarabe Musa by saying they would not deal with him directly, but would deal with the PRP, because of the governor's suspension from his party. This is tantamount to unwarranted interference into an affair between the governor and his party. The fact is that Balarabe Musa is still the Governor of Kaduna State. Whoever tells the NPN legislators to make this a condition for negotiation has not given them honest and useful advice. Both sides need to moderate their positions. The NPN legislators should enter into direct negotiation with Governor Balarabe as soon as he makes his overtures. On his part, the governor should make an open offer for whatever number of positions of commissioners, or better still select his nominees from outside the Assembly but from the NPN camp and present them to the Assembly. He must, however, realise that as governor he should therefore stop being unnecessarily difficult. This is the path to peace in the state.

For nine months now, Kaduna State has not had a full complement of the executive. Governor Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa himself has lamented the lack of commissioners. Their presence would have eased the running of governmental affairs very much. As it is now a coterie of ad-hoc advisers and dedicated civil service has helped to prevent a running down of the administration. This certainly is far from the ideal. As the term matures work will pile up. The hitherto enthusiastic and dedicated civil servants in the state that have made some healthy degree of continuity possible may become over-stretched, demoralised. A slowing down of government work will then become inevitable. None will be the worse for it than the electorate.

While all other states are lurching ahead Kaduna does not seem to be moving forward appreciably in spite of an inherited solid development foundation. This is purely because, apart from the fact that different parties control the legislature and the executive, each side had in its own refused to concede some grounds. This attitude has thus sharpened the apparent conflict between the legislature and the executive, which some claim is built into the presidential system of government. Indeed, it is arguable that compromise and not conflict is the guiding spirit of the system. This spirit should shine through the relationship between Governor Balarabe Musa and the Kaduna State NPN-controlled legislature. The notion of conflict is only philosophical. And if the Americans can afford to follow the philosophical path from time to time it is because they have also perfected the art of compromise after two centuries of experimentation. For us it is an unaffordable luxury. The concept of the separation of powers as enshrined in the presidential constitution does not mean antagonistic attitude of each arm against the other. On the other hand if both sides elect to behave like the proverbial ostrich then they must accept full responsibility for the gradual slide to backwardness that will be the lot of their state. Then they would have failed the state, the nation and the new experiment.

RESENTMENT OF IMMIGRANTS DISCUSSED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIA n English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "A Passing Phase"]

[Text]

NOT surprisingly Nigerians have started reacting to the presence of immigrants — legal and illegal — in their midst, what with increased wave of armed robbery, house-breaking and general insecurity — real and imagined — in the minds of people in urban areas. The case of Lagos is, however, a unique one. It is normal to look for scapegoats in times of economic hardship — unemployment, high cost of living and rising wave of crime — especially by those used to easy things, to wit Britain and the U.S. at different times in the early 70s.

Often such occasions give rise to violence. The target of such violence in the two countries was, of course, the migrant labour force from the Caribbean and Africa, whose national economies could not give them anything better; the exploitative and sometimes near inhuman condition under which such migrant labour

force worked notwithstanding. Such nationals were blamed, not altogether without foundation, for some of the social problems the host nations were battling with. Nearer home Nigerians had a rough time in Busia's Ghana and Mobutu's Zaire. Before then there was the Sudan episode in which second generation Nigerians were sent back home.

Since the devastating drought of 1973 that affected the Sahel region, we have had our share of the influx of immigrants. The emergence of Lt. Jerry Rawlings and the poor state of the Ghanaian economy before him also sent into 'his country all manner of people who quickly found jobs in the last glitter of the military-managed economy. They accepted lower pay for the same job and quickly outwitted indigenes. When the crunch came they were obviously the first target of

resentment. Those from Niger Republic belong to a different class. The most commonly seen, especially in the northern states, are those who do no more than night watchmen. The tougher ones among them do all sorts of menial jobs.

If nothing else they have put more stress on the sanitary condition in big towns. Physical security is no less jeopardised. But this should be seen as a passing phase. It is the price of having a strong and resilient economy. All these complaints will pass when economic activity is back to its peak. And with most of the restrictions now wholly or partially eased this will not take a long time. We could continue to be a source of succour to our neighbours.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

SHORTAGE OF COTTON SEED--The Kaduna Assembly has resolved to send a letter to the state Presidential Liaison Officer (PLO) to immediately set up an inquiry into the shortage of cotton seeds throughout the state. An extraordinary motion tabled by Alhaji Dahiru Maigana after the suspension of standing order 15 said the inquiry was necessary in view of the hardship now being experienced by cotton farmers. Alhaji Dahiru told the Assembly that the PLO should be asked to direct the Nigerian Cotton Board and any of the authorities concerned to release without further delay more cotton seeds to the farmers. He said this was necessary because any seedlings delivered after this month would be useless since the planting season of cotton usually ended in the fourth week of July. /Excerpt/ /Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jul 80 p 7/

NEW NAVY SHIP--Nigeria's most sophisticated warship to date, a 69 metres (226 feet) ship with antisubmarine rockets and triple missile launchers N.N.S. Erinmi has been commissioned by the Minister of Defence, Professor Iya Abubakar. It was described as the most sophisticated vessel of her class and size in any African Navy. Professor Abubakar said that reports about the ship's post delivery activities indicate that "she rides the waves magnificently and her design incorporates all safety requirements of ships of her class." The N.N.S. Erinmi, he said, is one of two such ships ordered for the Nigerian Navy. "I have no doubts whatsoever that this ship, with the existing fleet as well as the new to join it in the near future, will keep Nigeria's flag flying proudly and constitute an effective naval power for the security of our own country and the African continent," the minister said. He called on the navy to be prepared at all times to render assistance to any African country which has similar maritime borders with Nigeria and which may call for such assistance. The N.N.S. Erinmi was contracted for in April 1975, and delivered to Nigeria four months ago in the United Kingdom. It has capacity for 17 officers and 82 ratings. /Text/ /London WEST AFRICA in English 7 Jul 80 p 1254/

CSO: 4420

RENE CALLS FOR INDIAN OCEAN MOVE AGAINST MILITARIZATION

Victoria NATION 1 English 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

PRESIDENT Albert Rene has yesterday called for concerted action by all Indian Ocean states against the escalating militarisation of the region and to back the proposal by the Malagassy Head of State to hold an Indian Ocean summit conference to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

One of the arguments for the current military buildup in the Indian Ocean is the protection of the oil route from the Middle East to the US, Europe and Japan. The proposed conference would work out an agreement giving international protection to oil tankers plying the region, thus doing away with military protection by one side and the argument of "counterbalancing of force" by the other.

Mr. Rene's message calling on regional states to

speak with one voice against super power presence in the Indian Ocean and expressing support for President Ratsiraka's proposals, is addressed to the Heads of State or government of India, Kenya, Iraq, Iran, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Somalia, Indonesia, Comoros, Djibouti, Bangladesh, Mauritius, United Arab Emirates, Mozambique, Malaysia, Burma, Maldives and Ethiopia.

The message reads :

"The escalating militarisation of the Indian Ocean is a cause for great concern to all the littoral states. I believe that if we all speak out against this regrettable and dangerous build-up we will achieve very positive results.

"I am sure if we speak with one voice it will be impossible for the great powers not to heed our call for a zone of peace."

ce in our area of the world.

"There is, necessarily, a need to be realistic and to seek ways and means of de-escalating the situation by the provision of proper guarantees to all those countries who feel that their interests are at stake. I refuse to believe that anyone wants war and I am certain that we can work out the necessary machinery which will finally lead to the area becoming a real zone of peace.

"In this connection I fully support and endorse the proposal of the President of the Malagasy Republic, Mr. Didier Ratsiraka for the calling of a summit conference in Tananarive in order to discuss and initiate steps that will lead to de-escalation in the Indian Ocean.

"I am positive that all our governments are capable and ready to come to such a conference with proposals for peace without the need to ap-

portion blame on anyone but merely to discover how best we can attain our goal.

"I am therefore humbly calling on you to lend support to such an important conference so that like brothers we may pool our ideas and make concrete proposals in the interest of all our peoples."

Since the Revolution of June 5th 1977, the Republic of Seychelles has not hesitated to make its voice heard loud and clear against the escalation of super power strength in the region and to call for the Indian Ocean to be turned into a zone of peace. Our leaders have missed no opportunity — be it in national speeches or at international conferences — to state our position, and NATION newspaper as well as Radio Seychelles and the Seychelles Agence Presse have written and spoken lengthily on the subject.

And three times within the space of less than two months President Rene has made the position very clear once again:

On June 5th, during his national address marking the third anniversary of Liberation Day he said:

"Our policy of non-alignment is a firm and serious one. We do not shift our position like a weather vane. We condemn all foreign powers in the Indian Ocean who contribute towards increasing tension in this region. We have stated that steps should be taken to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and this applies to all countries without exception."

On July 4th during the reception marking the 204th anniversary of the American Revolution he said:

"While we have repeatedly and forcefully expressed our views on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and while the super powers have claimed that they are always pleased to hear and give serious consideration to our views, the past year has seen a sharp increase in the number of military vessels deployed in this part of the world.

"Our call to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace cannot continue to fall on deaf ears. Our legitimate aspiration to pursue our development effort in a climate free of military tensions must be taken seriously.

"I hope it will not be necessary to repeat the same plea next year but I will not hesitate to do so if sense has not prevailed by then."

Speaking on Bastille Day, July 14th, he declared:

"Once again--and it won't be the last time--I ask the powers concerned to put an end to their arms race and to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations...Let these foreign powers go and parade their military strength elsewhere... We are not asking the impossible, but simply asking these foreign powers to leave us in peace... We ask them to get out and to stop polluting the Indian Ocean."

PRESIDENT INSPECTS SITE OF PORT LAUNAY SERVICE CAMP

Victoria NATION in English 18 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The great importance of the National Service Scheme and the very careful planning going into it were evident yesterday morning as President Rene inspected part of the 260-hectare (640-acre) property recently acquired at Port Launay for the camp.

Accompanied by representatives of various government departments, divisions and parastatals with their part to play in setting up this unique system for the complete all-round development of Seychellois children, Mr. Rene walked across the 40 hectares (100 acres) of the former La Plaine Estate now being developed.

The total 260 hectares includes the whole of Port Launay promontory--around the former Beachcomber Restaurant--and climbs into the hills which include the Morne Seychellois National Park. Between this high land and the 100-metre or so high hill that forms the tip of the promontory of L'Embarcadere, nestles the 40 hectares of flat land visited by Mr. Rene.

The National Service plans call for the scheme and its infrastructure to be developed in three phases.

At present the various government ministries involved--led by the Department of Youth and Community Development--are concentrating on only the first phase on the flat land.

At first Mr. Rene's party which included the Ministers for Education and Information, for Agriculture and for Youth and Community Development, observed progress on the foundations of clusters of dormitories. These buildings will be partly of blocks and partly of wooden panels and will be well ventilated.

For the first phase of the scheme two sets of dormitories--one for boys and one for girls set some distance apart--are being built by the Public Works Department with the help of soldiers from Seychelles People's Liberation Army. These will accommodate about 500 youngsters.

"Firstly we have to build comfortable dormitories for the children to live in groups." Mr. Rene later explained to our reporters. "They will be supervised by trained and disciplined animators who will guide and look after them."

Walking across the property President Rene also inspected and discussed the use of various well-spaced-out sites. These will include a food cultivation and animal husbandry project, a playing field, one of the best colleges in the republic for forms four and five and other services. Some of the existing farm buildings will be converted for different uses by the N.S.

"We are also making sure there will be all the necessary facilities. For example a complete school to allow the children to continue their studies uninterrupted during their service," the President said. "There will also be a small hospital with its own doctor, a library, a hall where they will be able to watch films, stage concerts and discuss and debate the country's problems and other facilities to cater for their daily needs. In other words it will be a place where every thing will be done by the children under the guidance of adults," he added.

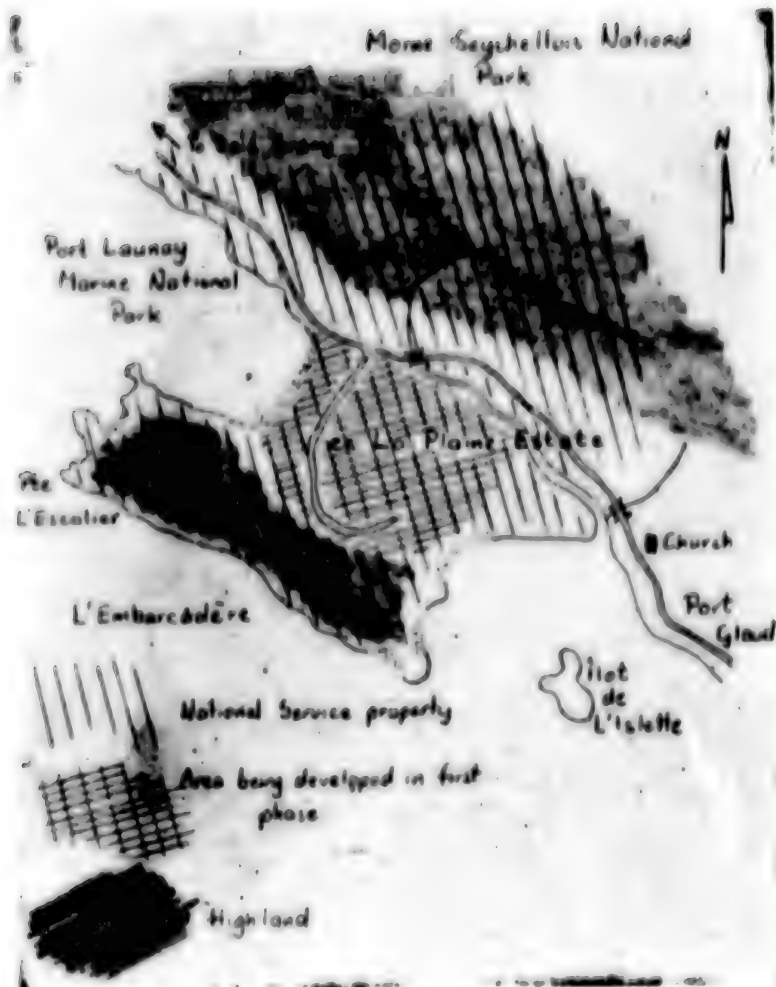
Mr. Rene also discussed with representatives of the Ministries involved the provision of qualified supervisors to instruct the children in different fields of our economic development. Present for the tour were representatives of the youth, health, agriculture, public works, electricity, planning and education sectors of Government. Some of the animators, most of them chosen from the pioneer instructors,

are now being trained overseas. They and the supervisors will guide and advise rather than teach as it is intended that the camp will not only be completely self-sufficient in food, but also run by the participants.

Finally Mr. Rene and his party visited the very beautiful and shady beach on the north west of the promontory and bordering the Port Luanay Marine National Park. Most of this will be sealed off by a fence for exclusive use by the children and their parents who may visit the camp on Sundays.

President Rene explained that he and an N.S. committee had made several visits to the camp site in the past to discuss plans and examine problems as they arise on the spot so that those who join up could "live in the camp in total comfort".

Mr. Rene continued: "In this camp those children who want to come — as we have said before the N.S. will be a voluntary one —



will study, live and work together in a disciplined manner and learn everything that our people need to know. We consider this to be very important for future development because in such a camp children learn how to really live together as brothers as we want the people to do.

"There is no question of the children living in tents, and parents will be able to come and see for themselves what we are building.

"We are constructing a real youth town which the youth will organise democratically under the guidance of the animators and supervisors. They will be very free to discuss what they want with their advisors.

"I believe that the young people who will come here will really be very happy. Their parents will be able to visit them continually to observe their progress," the President repeated. "In fact, when I look at all this I wish I was younger," he added with a smile.

Mr. Rene pointed out that during the first year the scheme would surely attract many visitors who would not only see for themselves what it was all about, but who would also hear the opinions of the participants.

"I am sure" he added, "that as a result the majority of Seychellois will be persuaded that the scheme will be the best thing ever done in Seychelles."

TOURISM MINISTER LEAVES EUROPE, MIDDLE EAST

Victoria NATION in English 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Minister for Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, leaves Seychelles this weekend for tourism and civil aviation talks in Europe and the Middle East.

In Europe Minister Servina will hold talks with government officials, Travel Agents, investors and airlines representatives in the tourist centres of the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and Spain.

While in West Germany Mr. Servina will officially open Seychelles' new National Tourist Office for Central Europe in Frankfurt. In Austria, Switzerland and

Italy the Minister will discuss ways for Seychelles to have more effective representation for market development. Minister Servina's visit to Spain will be in response to an invitation from the Spanish Government and in Madrid he also plans to hold discussions with representatives of the World Tourism Organisation.

From Europe Minister Servina will fly to the Middle East for similar tourism discussions.

All the cities to be visited by the Minister in Europe and the Middle East are centres with great potentials for developing markets for our tourism industry.

YOUTHS GIVEN CHANCE TO VISIT N.S. SITE

Victoria NATION in English 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

(Text) Although the National Service Scheme will not come into operation until next year, this year's P 9 pupils, who are eligible to join the service when it starts, will next month be given the opportunity not only to make a detailed visit to the Port Launay Camp site, see the infrastructure and learn the objectives, but also to live together as brothers, as they will do should they join the service.

As from August 17, during the coming school holidays, hundreds of P9 pupils will take the long winding way to Port Launay for a campout that they will probably remember for some time to come.

The camp site itself, with its neatly positioned tents, vegetable beds and marked paths is idyllic. Set on the land now being developed for the NS camp, it is situated just off the very beautiful beach bordering the Port Launay Marine National Park. Nearby is an abandoned treasure hunt site and to the east the rich flora of the Morne Seychellois National Park. It is also peacefully quiet.

It must be pointed out here that the little tent village the children will be staying in is for the August camp only and has absolutely nothing to do with the actual National Service camp whose block and wood dormitories are going up on the other side of the promontory from where next month's campers will be staying.

After his visit to the N.S. Camp site on Thursday, President René made this quite clear: "The tents we have put up here concern a camp that we are holding in August which will enable a certain number of children to come and see this site and to give us their ideas on it.

These tents are here only temporarily and just for the August camp. They do not at all concern the National Service Camp, which will start in January next year."

Over 700 hundred youngsters from schools all over the Republic are expected to stay at the Port Launay site

in three large groups for a week each. Their stay, the Principal Secretary for Youth and Community Development, Mr. Ralph Adam, told our reporter, will be both recreational and educational. The Department, which has had impressive success in organising similar camps for the pioneers in the past, will concentrate on getting the youngsters to live and learn together in harmony. In the evenings the boys and girls will sleep in separate tents under strict supervision.

By the time the August camp starts, it is expected that work on the NS College will have begun and at least three dormitories completed. The children will be taken on guided tours of these and the vast site in general, with guides from those involved in the actual construction of the camp explaining everything and answering questions.

On the last day of each of the three weeks, Sunday, an open day will be held for the children's parents permitting them to spend the day in camp, examine the conditions under which their children had lived and inspect

the NS Camp site too. In this way the Youth Department hopes to clear up any misunderstandings and misconceptions about the NS that may still remain.

While in camp, the children will be supervised by advisers chosen from over 60 teachers from all over the country who have volunteered for the job. Those finally chosen will be selected on their leadership qualities, motivation, understanding of the aim of the camp and fervour. They are also expected to spend the whole three weeks in camp.

As soon as work in the Port Launay site started P 9 pupils in all schools were informed of the August camp and asked to give their names if they were interested. The response has obviously been very encouraging and no doubt after the camp, when the children and their parents tell others of what they saw, learned and did, many more will join those who already share President Rene's enthusiasm for what will be the best socio-educational institution ever planned in Seychelles.

PRC CRAFTWORK ASSISTANCE PRAISED

Victoria NATION in English 25 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The first major exhibition of craftwork made by the students of the Seychelles Craft Centre was opened yesterday morning at the Centre in Victoria by the Minister for Education and Information, Mr. James Michel.

The students, 11 of whom were presented with certificates--four in the field of coconut crafts and seven for bamboo crafts--have all followed six months of careful training by three Chinese experts who arrived in the Republic earlier this year.

In this short period the students have managed to grasp most of what has been taught to them and have given full satisfaction to their teachers and to the Ministry.

Addressing the members of the Central Executive Committee of the SPPF, Ministers, Principal Secretaries, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the public present, Mr. James Michel outlined the importance of the training provided by the experts.

He said the Chinese people are renowned the world over for their hard work, discipline and endurance--qualities most essential for good craftsmanship.

"Our President of the Republic has often said that our country needs disciplined and hardworking people if it is to reach its goal of economic independence" he said. "Our country needs therefore people who are not scared to use their hands to earn not only their living, but also to help contribute towards the development of the country.

Many young people feel that being a craftsman is degrading. too many of them crave for a white collar job. not realising that every craftsman is an artist and every

piece of work has that individual touch which makes it a creation and therefore a rare and precious object which can provide artistic satisfaction.

It is my sincere wish that this exhibition, with its particular characteristic — that of showing, not only, the finished product, but also the artisans actually at work — will motivate many of our young people to learn a beautiful craft, as an interesting pastime if not, as a means of livelihood.

Drawing attention to the quality and the finish of the exhibits, Mr Michel said: "Too often Seychellois craftsmen are criticised for the lack of finish in the work produced. Unfortunately, this criticism is often true. However, those of us who remember the last exhibition also remember how impressed we were with the quality of the finish of the exhibits. I think our Craft School has benefited a lot from watching their Chinese teachers working hard to achieve perfection.

From now on it is the policy of the Craft School that only works which achieve a high standard will be exhibited and eventually sold and it would be our wish that other Seychellois craftsmen would

follow suit. If they did, I am sure they would find a ready market for their crafts."

The Minister also expressed Seychelles' thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China for seconding two of their best artisans to Seychelles.

"I would like to convey the whole-hearted thanks of the Government to Mr. Shing, Mr. Lin and Mr. Hue and we hope that they will be able to return to Seychelles to give more advanced training to our young craftsmen" he said.

"The gift of tools which has enabled us to start the work immediately is greatly appreciated."

Mr. Michel also thanked Mr. Yang, Chargé d'Affaires of the People's Republic of China and the other members of the Chinese Embassy for the personal interest which they have shown in the project which he described as one of the best examples of Sino-Seychellois cooperation.

DPRK CRAFTS EXHIBIT OPENED

Victoria NATION in English 23 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A STRIKING exhibition of books, photographs and handicrafts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was opened by the Chairman of the Seychellois Solidarity Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Mr. Guy Sinon, yesterday morning at the Carnegie Building, Victoria.

Displayed in the exhibition are classical works written by President Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean people, photographs and books showing the successes they have achieved in the building of a new society under his leadership and their struggle

for the independence and peaceful reunification of their country. There are also illustrated books, postcards, stamps and paintings showing the natural landscape and places of historical interest of Korea, "land of morning calm".

Also on display are delicate embroidery and craftworks depicting the talents of the Korean people developed through a long period of history.

Particularly striking are the landscapes created by Korean painters to suit modern tastes but yet inheriting the clear and traditional Korean style of drawing.

During the exhibition a Korean documentary film as well as slides showing the education and culture of Korea and the daily life of her people will be shown.

In a short address before the opening of the exhibition, Mr. Sinon, in the presence of senior officials of the SPPF, several Ministers and their Principal Secretaries and members of the diplomatic corps expressed the Seychellois people's sentiments towards the people of Korea who are fighting for the reunification of their country.

"May all Koreans be united as brothers in freedom and prosperity under one leadership," he said. "The exhibition will, no doubt, bring together the two peoples who are earnestly and sincerely engaged through non-alignment in socialism and anti-imperialism."

The Head of the Korean delegation, Mr. Hwang Chol Su, through his interpreter Mr. Han Song Gi, expressed the happiness and gratitude of the delegation at being able to visit Seychelles and the hope that this visit will further strengthen the relationship that exists between Korea and Seychelles.

The public exhibition is open until July 31.

CSO: 4420

DREDGING OF PORT VICTORIA SCHEDULED

Victoria NATION in English 19 Jul 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles Government and the Dutch company Zanen Verstoep yesterday signed the contract document for major dredging and reclamation work in the Victoria Port area.

The contract of R. 10 million was signed on behalf of Seychelles by the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferrari and by Mr. G. Blom, the company's senior representative.

The dredger *Nieuwe Merwede* which can be dismantled and transported aboard a ship, is expected in Port Victoria early next month and will start work two weeks later.

About 13 hectares of land will be reclaimed north of Latanier Road and south-

wards down to the Rochon River bridge at Mont Fleuri. The reclamation works are expected to be completed in ten weeks time.

Minister Ferrari said the new dredging project was necessary because of an urgent need for land on Mahe, particularly by people who want to set up small industries. He added that the reclamation project would be very beneficial to the Seychellois people and he mentioned plans for the construction of a second stadium on the proposed reclaimed land near the Teacher Training College at Mont Fleuri.

The Seychelles Government offered the contract to Zanen Verstoep after it learned that the company had a dredger in the vicinity

having just completed a contract in neighbouring Rodrigues. Because the dredger was already in the area, the cost of the work comes at a much lower price than normal.

Dr. Ferrari said the proposed reclamation to the Rochon River Bridge is the beginning of the bigger project which will also involve the new road linking Victoria and Pointe Larue international airport. The World Bank, which is to finance this East Coast reclamation project, is to begin a study of it in two months time.

Also present at the signing ceremony yesterday morning were the Dutch project manager, M. P. Blanckers and officials of the Ministry of Planning and Development.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

ZANZIBAR DELEGATION IN TRANSIT--The Zanzibari Trade Minister Mr. I.P. Hassan, accompanied by MP T. Saleh, M.P., transited through Seychelles yesterday en route to Hong Kong. At the airport, the two Zanzibari officials held talks with the Minister of State for Agriculture Mr. Karl St. Ange on commercial ties between Seychelles and Zanzibar particularly in agriculture. It will be recalled that the Seychelles and Zanzibari ministers of agriculture recently exchanged visits in a bid to promote greater cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 21 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT MUST MAKE NEW INITIATIVE ON PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Aug 80 p 19

[Article by Willem De Klerk, editor of DIE TRANSVALER and joint managing director of Perskor]

[Text]

It seems that all sorts of people are trying to kill off the President's Council, even before it is born.

Mr Hennie Smit helped along, with his comments on black thinking processes. The Opposition's sharp animosity (after different noises at the outset) has encouraged resistance. Inkatha's thumbs-down has been followed by similar sentiments from several black leaders. Now coloureds and Indians of virtually all attitudes are busy turning their backs. Some Ministers' announcements that they are not candidates for seats on the Council are widely interpreted as an indication that its significance should be taken with a pinch of salt.

The fact that there are so many culprits in this attempted abortion does not absolve the National Party of its own blame. In fact the allegation is even made that the NP is the *most* suspect party in the murder process.

Three charges are circulating:

One of these says that the whole concept was not adequately discussed and marketed with black leaders.

The second says that the exclusion of blacks from the main Council was the deathknell. However, there are good reasons why blacks cannot be incorporated into the same structure as the rest. Obviously a single Council would have been more attractive to blacks and to the outside world. It could also have worked more smoothly, administratively and otherwise.

But a single Council would mean an admission that the target is a single constitution, accommodating all population groups in a single state. And this flies in the face of the fundamental doctrine of the National Party.

Black peoples have their sovereignty and the Republic of South Africa has its sovereignty.

The third reason offered for the shaky start is that the Black Council, as 'partner' of the President's Council, was not filled in fully enough. It gave the impression of being an incidental thing, almost an afterthought.

In strictly logical terms, this complaint can be dismissed. The structure of the Black Council is the black man's business. Were it otherwise, we'd again have the shouts of patronisation and paternalism.

Nonetheless, the allegation is correct. The Black Council was 'pushed' too little.

Which leads to the deeper side of the problem — the fact that the NP has offered two interpretations of the whole thing. Different sales stories were presented to different audiences.

In the first wrapping, the story was that the Schichbusch Commission had finally disposed of any black share in joint decision-making. Blacks were to grow in their own areas. They had nothing to do with the constitutional development of RSA. Liaison between the President's Council and the Black Council was not significant negotiation. It was liaison, and liaison was a harmless thing.

In the second package, all groups were to work out the future, by discussion and negotiation. Discussion was the principle. The accent was to be on the joint committees which would be formed between the two Councils. There, all would meet one another, and there, in the joint committees, the core debates would take place.

These two conflicting interpretations led to suspicion, multiplication of the question marks, and reservations.

Thus, the NP cannot rely on the excuse that a conspiracy of evil forces sabotaged its fine plans. It must look to itself for the blame.

However it was caused, though, this pending abortion simply cannot be allowed to take place. The government needs to revive the issue, and to grasp a new initiative over it. It must clarify the misty areas, and must make it clear and public that black people are very directly involved in the constitutional discussions. If this is done, and if the liaison between the constitutional committees of the President's Council and the Black Council becomes a considered instruction to the joint committee, new life might yet be breathed into the project.

PROBLEMS OF BLACK LEADERSHIP DISCUSSED

Thebehali Comment

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 80 p 13

[Text]

The credibility of moderate black leaders had been badly damaged by the Government's failure to hear or act on their pleas to improve the living standards of blacks, Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council said yesterday.

He was speaking at the laying of a foundation stone for a commercial school in Soweto. The school is backed by the American Chamber of Commerce and will accept 120 first-year students next year.

Mr Thebehali said black

leaders had been at pains to explain to the Government what blacks needed.

"The man in Soweto heard his leader ask, ask, and ask again. Then he saw his leader rejected, defamed, humiliated and cheated. By refusing to listen and act, the Government has caused untold harm to moderate black leadership in the townships," Mr Thebehali said.

Black leaders were asking for better schools, decent education, better housing and meaningful employment, but the Government would not listen, said Mr Thebehali.

Information: Today, 29 JUL 80 in English 29 Jul 80 p 26

[Transcribed up articles by Percy Gobozo, editor of 'POST']

[1981]

A series of three articles which ended in Post yesterday constitutes a timely reminder that the reforms so widely debated in white political circles have done nothing to defuse black militancy, and that the frustration of South Africa's disenfranchised continues to build.

Mr Percy Gobozo takes issue with whites who have convinced their shattered consciences that they have done their bit, and the world now need only acknowledge this and give credit where credit is due.

No progress

The Government has made no progress towards "creative and meaningful change," he says. After the Prime Ministers expressed disapproval of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts, "the whole world was expecting an assault on these laws" — but the Government "had not moved one inch."

Further evidence of a lack of commitment to fundamental reforms was Mr Botha's continuing reluctance to break with the right wing of his party, under the leadership of Dr Andries Treurnicht.

"The Treurnichts must be isolated and when it is done that Mr Botha may have at least 20 MPs in the House. It is the cheapest price to pay for the preservation of peace and stability in the country," writes Mr Gobozo.

Racist laws

The only way for the Afrikaner to prevent "his own downfall, and the destruction of the things he holds most dear," is to abandon "half-measures" and to do "something dramatic to clear the air, regain credibility and create an atmosphere in which men of reason and common purpose can find accord."

A genuine commitment to change, acceptable to blacks would involve the scrapping of all racist laws, and legal guarantees of black majority rights.

If it is true that apartheid is dead, writes Mr Gobozo, then:

- "Make it possible for us to haul a shop-keeper to the nearest court if he gives us lousy treatment because we are black."
- "Let us compete on an equal basis on the job market."
- "Let us represent our various peoples in a unitary Parliament on the basis of the popular will."
- "Let us trade in whatever area we want."
- "Make it possible for the best man to become the township manager of Soweto instead of a retired railway sergeant who occupies the position because he is white."
- "Let us spend an equal amount of money on the education of our children, irrespective of race."
- "Let us eradicate imprisonment without trial."
- "Let us restore people's right to free assembly."
- "Let us eradicate those humiliating queues and doctors' examinations at the main office."

Mr Gobozo said: "There is today a great deal of confusion, a great deal of hodge-podge schemes by frustrated blacks to have their wrongs righted. That is exactly why the eruptions of unrest are becoming so desperate and yet so widespread, without rhyme or reason, throughout the country."

"Black people need somebody, need leaders who will be respected by all of them, leaders they can lean on for the goods to be delivered. In the absence of such men they are taking things into their own hands — a certain incumbent for anarchy and all-out revolt."

"We are sick and tired of hearing talks about revolutionaries who are only out to upset the status quo for political reasons of their own. We need a dramatic act from Mr P W Botha, a military man who should be the best able to size up the extent of disruption in the country."

"After the release of Nelson Mandela it will be an easy step for those in power to call a National Convention of all races in the country where matters of common interest would be thrashed out. In the process those people who claim to be leaders of the black people, but who are unfortunately being propelled up either by the Government or certain interested political parties in and outside the country would be winnowed out. The true leaders of the people would emerge along with the Mandelas. South Africa will for the first time be accorded international respect."

BLACK CONSCIOUSNESS MOVEMENT DEFENDED

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Aug 80 p 22

[Article by Zakes Mofokeng, general manager of Music, Drama, Arts and Literature Institute--MDALI]

[Yest]

Black Consciousness has lately been running into trouble from within. Several one time BC adherents are saying privately that BC has had its day; that it has achieved the primary purpose of revitalising black self-confidence, and that it is now time to explore other avenues and to stop wallowing in the mental ghettos. Zakes Mofokeng does not agree . . .

BLACK Consciousness is the only authentic philosophy whereby black people can achieve unity and freedom. It is neither racist nor foreign, despite what some whites and some unfortunate blacks say. Why do we need Black Consciousness? This is why:-

The black people were ready, long ago, to stop suffering. The black people are ready to start living as equals with the other people in this country. The black people are ready to evacuate their position of inferiority. The black people are ready to participate in the decision-making machinery of this country; they are ready to share the wealth and natural resources with other South Africans. We are ready for a change.

On the contrary, the white people are not ready for a change. The white people are not ready to discard their attitude of superiority. They fear that change means that black garden boy will start sleeping with their daughters. The white people fear that change means giving away their wealth to the black man. But most of all, they feel that change means passing

judgment on themselves. The white man, perhaps subconsciously, feels that he has done so much evil that he cannot be forgiven.

Is there a solution to this dilemma? To be exact, is there a hope for peaceful change, which all of us, black and white, wish for? I believe we still have a chance, a last chance. The white government must act quickly. And the white people must also act.

Some say change cannot come overnight. I agree one hundred, no, one thousand percent. It must not be done overnight - it must be done now. The night is too long for a people in such pain to continue suffering.

I hope I am right in believing that the white people who call themselves liberal and want to work with the blacks are genuine. Because if they are genuine, they must know that the possibility of peaceful change is in their hands. I find it a great waste of time that these honourable ladies and gentlemen work among people who have long been ready for change. Meanwhile, the people who need to - the verkramptes - are left alone to poison each other further and minimize the chance for peaceful change. It is therefore the duty of the white liberal to do a lot of social work and conscientizing among those whites who are not ready for change. Whether we like it or not, those people are here in our country; they are a reality and they must change before the present unjust system can

1970

The white people have passed judgement on themselves and found themselves guilty. This guilt is so powerful that they find it impossible to believe any black man who comes to them and says, 'I am forgiving you for shooting my wife and my children: let us live together as friends.' Instead, the white man, obsessed with his guilt, reaches for his gun when he sees the black man. So it is very important that the white liberals conscientize their brothers, help them to see that the black man does not want revenge, that he does not want to get close to their daughters.

What does this have to do with Black Consciousness? As I say, the black people are ready for change. But they cannot sit and vegetate while waiting for the white people to change. We have to be about our own business in the meantime.

Black Consciousness has many aspects. Three of the most important are self-reliance, self-determination and mental liberation. Now is the time for us to continue developing ourselves in some of the things that we have been deprived of. We have to build our belief in ourselves and continue proving to each other that we are able to run our lives and be respected among the nations of the world. We have to do this while the white people are also putting their own houses in order and this must not be mistaken as a long term arrangement, it is for now.

There has been a terrible onslaught against Black Consciousness. It has been called racist, or a foreign philosophy. I say it is only foreign to those who regard the black man as an outcaste in the land of his birth. It is most unfortunate that this idea has been implanted into some of our black brothers. This has been done on purpose, in an effort to weaken the formidable power of Black Conscious-

ness.

Our philosophy is also not racist. It works towards a non-racial society. A black man can only be a racist when he speaks in terms of Zulu, Sotho, Pedi etc. and accepts that he belongs to some 'homeland'. Black Consciousness has one homeland for all the black people. It is Azania, the land of our birth.

Some people believe we are fighting to change colonizers. When we are free, we will determine our own policies. Some of our present colonizers think we are tired of them and we now want to be colonized by Russia. No. We want freedom.

Freedom does not mean the black man will cut the white man's throat. No. Freedom will exist here when all human beings, black and white, are equal and have equal opportunities, and when all work together towards the single humanistic goal of peace, happiness and justice for all mankind.

ANC'S OLIVER TAMBO ATTACKS BUTHELEZI

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 80 p 13

[Text]

LUSAKA — The President of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, delivered a scathing indictment of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi yesterday — but stopped short of labelling him a liar.

At the same time Mr Tambo issued a denial that the ANC wanted to assassinate the Inkatha leader.

What seemed to have induced Mr Tambo to surface, since a spokesman had already denied the Security Police allegations of an assassination plot, was the view that Pretoria could drive a wedge between the ANC and its support within Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement.


Analysts said that both Pretoria's action and the ANC's sensitive response to it gave credence to reports that the ANC has enlisted the support of

Inkatha members and considers this backing important to its interests.

Members of Inkatha were just as badly in need of better education, higher wages and better living conditions as any other black South African despite the benefits they derive from belonging to the huge Zulu cultural movement.

Aspirations of the members for political and social independence were in concert with the goals of the ANC.

The power inherent with the backing of the movement was lost neither on the ANC nor on Pretoria and the psychological warfare for influence over this asset was likely to continue, the analysts said.

 Report restricted

In terms of the Internal Security Act, most of the news in this report has had to be withheld.

EXPERT WARNS OF GROWING POWER OF ISLAMIC MOVEMENT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Rykie van Reenen: "Islam Threatens Church's Future"]

[Text] Nimes--The next great attack on the future of the church and the people will not come from communism, or secularism, but from Islam. The thing which can arrest this is the reformed religious outlook.

This is the view being expressed by a man who should know what he is talking about. Prof Bruce Nicholls has now been in India as a missionary for 25 years and the past 20 years as a lecturer and researcher with Islam as his main field of interest. He has traveled far and wide in India with its 70 million Moslems, through the oil-rich Middle East countries and also especially through North Africa where today Islam's attack is the most formidable.

Money Power

According to him, Islam is slowly but surely extending its power southward with the help of trained missionaries and Saudi Arabia's money power.

Moslem business people are also playing a great role in this. Africa Christians are often inclined to withdraw from the common people in a sort of elite isolation. On the other hand, the street vendor and the storekeeper stay among the people and they are taking full advantage of the chance of promoting Islam.

Mosques

Islam's attack is characterized by an all-inclusive approach by means of which mosques are not just a place for worship, but are also fulfilling the function of community centers which give attention to cultural, educational and physical requirements.

Professor Nicholls says that Islam owes its success to the manner in which it satisfies the entire person in every facet of life.

The basic need of a person is a sense of security in the sense that he is part of a society which offers an answer for his entire existence and humanity. As a follower of Islam, he becomes part of a brotherhood where politics, history, culture and relaxation become integrated in a manner that provides the highest measure of community ties and security for the individual.

Professor Nicholls is of the opinion that the only answer to Islam is the scripture views of the Reformed Church, in which the lordship of God and Jesus Christ is recognized in every way of life--a complete and integrated approach to life which offers an effective alternative to Islam as such. Professor Nichols said that in his experience the carrier of this message has always been the Christian missionary and it is he who can arrest Islam in its campaign for victory.

7964

CSH: 4458

MUSLIM ORGANISATION TO CONDUCT MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

Reported: MUSLIM NEWS in English 18 Jul 80 p 6

[Text]

in its efforts to gain grassroots support and be truly representative of the Muslim community, the Majlisush Shura al Islami has restructured itself and embarked on an extensive membership drive.

Previously Shura was made up of delegates of various organisations but the aim is to change all that.

In an exclusive interview with MUSLIM NEWS Dr A F Gamieldien, Chairman of Shura, spoke about Shura's plans and their relationship with other organisations which also claim to be representative.

Q Why are you asking individuals to sign up as members and what role will they play in Shura? How will they be organised?

A Islam has ordered the Muslims to consult among themselves. For Shura to follow the teachings of the Holy Quran and the Nabi Muhammad, we have to ask individuals to sign up as members. How can we claim that we know the problems of the community if we do not involve the individuals? So Shura wants to be from the people and to the people. There is a will to be done and we require the wisdom of the old, the experience of the experienced and the energy of the youth.

As far as organising the individuals, after a new member joins Shura, he or she will be interviewed to know the member's capacity, aptitude and inclination and where best his or her services could be utilised. Keeping the transport problem in mind, individuals will be asked to serve their areas. So members of Shura living in a particular area will form Area Committees. This area committee will communicate with the different Departments of Shura for guidance and support.

Q How will Regional Committees be established; what purpose will they serve and where do they fit in the Shura structure?

A The Western Cape has been demarcated into 50 regions and a Regional Committee will consist of several Area Committees. By communication and consultation at all levels, goals will be set, priorities will be identified and an organised line of action will be taken. The existing organisations should maintain their autonomy but be affiliated to Shura so that through their representative to Shura support and ideas can flow both ways and unity of cause and purpose can be achieved. At the same time, individual members are welcome to join the different Departments of Shura in their personal capacities to exercise their abilities through facilities that may not exist in their own organisation.

Q. What activities are Shura presently active in?

A. At the moment Shura is involved in:

- Islamic and Arabic reference library
- Forming a unitary system of education with other organisations.
- Producing teachers through Usul-uddin College to the community and providing existing teachers with guidance and refresher courses
- Social services.
- Services to those who need the expertise of our Legislative Department
- Circumcision (Soenat) clinics

Q. What are Shura's plans for the decade ahead?

A. ● Working for unity among the Muslims of South Africa.

- Improvement of the Islamic Educational system, especially Arabic language
- Producing books and references for Islamic Education
- Helping students with secular education and bursaries
- Seeing to the personal needs of members through a separate benevolent fund

Q. Has Shura closed its doors to co-operation with the Muslim Judicial Council, the Muslim Assembly and the Islamic Council of SA. Explain Shura's open door policy?

A. How can anyone who claims that he is a true Muslim close his doors to co-operation with other Muslims? Not only are our doors open, but also our hearts, and we are open-minded as well.

First of all, we must stop attacking each other and must ask ourselves if we do, who benefits?

Secondly, we must respect each other, our individuality, our different approaches to the same matter.

Thirdly, we must stop looking for differences to fight about and look for common grounds to support and complement each other.

Lastly, and above all, we must be true Muslims, act as such, treat each other as such and be the best Ummah that came to mankind.

Q. Are you confident that Shura will eventually become the true voice of the Muslim community?

A. With the Koedrat of Allah I am confident that it will.

URBAN PROJECTIONS: POPULATION GROWTH, NEEDS BY YEAR 2000

Survey Details

Johannesburg: RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Interview by Dango Segola]

[TRAN]

IT WOULD cost R80 000-million to provide the homes needed in the next 20 years for the ever-increasing black population in the urban areas.

About R166 000-million would also be needed by the turn of the century to create jobs for the increased population.

The estimated black population by the year 2000 will be 37 million — and about 75% will be living in urban areas.

These projections are made in a study on urbanisation by the Sandton-based research organisation Syncom, established last year to develop scenarios, policy alternatives and action programmes for all fields of business and related environments.

The managing-director, Mr Andre Spier, is a former consultant for the Unit for Futures Research at the University of Stellenbosch.

Other directors are Dr Nico Stutterheim, executive director of the Urban Foundation, Mr Charles Skeen, of Murray and Roberts Holdings, Dr Colin

Schlesinger, of African Explosives and Chemical Industries (AECI), who is also president of the SA Institute of Chemical Engineers; and Mr George Rhodes-Harrison, a senior partner in a firm of architects.

According to the authors of the report, their projections are supported by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis of the University of Pretoria, by Cabinet Ministers, and by top business leaders.

Referring to the estimate of 75% of the black population being in urban areas by 2000, the report said:

"A very large number of these blacks might settle in present metropolitan areas. Considering this influx, one could agree that next to nuclear warfare and massive hunger, urbanisation is the third biggest threat."

Against the backdrop of these figures, we must see and talk about 40 new cities — 20 cities the size of Johannesburg, seven new Sowetos, and so on."

A total of 6 150 000 housing units would have to be provided

by the year 2000 to cater for the increased population.

Of these, about 600 000 would be for the affluent blacks (income more than R6 000 a year); 2 500 000 economic units for people in the R2 000 — R6 000 income group; 2 500 000 sub-economic units for those earning an up to R2 000, and a total of 550 000 other units.

"If we take the average price per unit to be a very conservative R10 000, we are talking of a building programme requiring R80 000-million over the next 20 years."

In terms of jobs, "the closest rough estimate is that we (South Africa) have to create work for six million people over the next 20 years. In a predominantly urban setting, the total cost would be in the region of R166 000-million."

The report said that if the 27 million urban blacks in the year 2000 were evenly spread over 27 cities the size of present Soweto, they would require:

● 27 000 doctors and dentists (one for every 1 000 people)

- 250 000 teachers for 12,5-million pupils;
- 18 000 pharmacists (one for every 1 500);
- A total of 540 000 city engineering staff, hospital staff, town planners and administrators, professionals, and so on (20 000 for each city).

This would mean that about 817 000 people with higher education would be required to run the cities.

The Syncom report concludes by posing, among others, the questions: "What happens to these urban half-schooled masses during a recession? What happens to them? Conurbations in the years 2025-2030 when these numbers have risen to 70-million? Who feeds these masses if 50-60% of our best land is agriculturally neglected and energy prices pre-empt total mechanisation?"

"A rough but reliable conclusion is that it cannot be done with the means at our disposal, and given the tremendous backlogs in education, skills and infrastructure," the report says.

Education Department Comment

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Diego Segola]

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Training is spending about 10 times more on black education in its current financial year than it did five years ago — and "preliminary steps" are being implemented to introduce compulsory education.

An amount of R41,3-million has been earmarked for building new schools, classrooms, technical colleges and other facilities in the 1980-81 financial year, and a target has been set in the building programme to eliminate the backlog in classrooms by 1985-86, the department says.

The department released statistics at the weekend on its schools and education programme, answering questions put to it by the Rand Daily Mail about its future plans.

A recent study of future black education needs, compiled by the Sandton-based futures research organisation, Syncom, has revealed that compulsory education for all black children would cost R4 000-million, require the training of almost 220 000 teachers and the building of about 36 000 new schools.

The authors of the report say that in order to solve some of the 'monstrous problems' facing black education, about 11 000 teachers should be trained yearly and just under 10 000 classrooms a year built — nearly 200 000 during the next two decades.

In its statement to the 'Mail', the department says:

If it is kept in mind that more than 9 000 black teachers were already trained by all black education departments (including the 'homelands' of Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda) in 1979, and if our own increase in production is kept in mind, the target set by Syncom of training 11 000 teachers a year for the next 20 years does not at all seem impossible.

Whereas present production (1980) at colleges of the department (excluding the homelands and the independent homelands) is approximately 1 000 a year, the production will be in the region of 3 000 in 1983, and even more after that."

On compulsory education for blacks, the department says:

The department has committed itself to the introduction of compulsory education as soon as possible. No exact date can be given, but preliminary steps which must precede its introduction are being implemented."

The department also revealed in its statement to the 'Mail' that:

- Its budget for education (excluding the homelands and the three independent homelands) had increased from R27-million in 1972/73 to R249.3-million in 1980/81. (Figures for the other years: 1976/77: R77.8m;

1977/78: R117.4m; 1978/79: R143.8m; 1979/80: R181.8m.)

- In 1979 it had an enrolment of 1 479 142, of which 184 028 were secondary school pupils and 1 845 students at teacher training colleges. The figures exclude the homelands and the independent homelands. Figures for primary schools were not given.

- Last year 6 364 students were at the four black universities; 242 at the University of Natal Medical School; 637 at other universities; and 9 026 enrolled as part-time students at the University of South Africa.

- Double sessions would be completely phased out by the beginning of next year, the teacher-pupil ratio had been lowered from 50-to-1 in 1968 to 45-to-1 this year; provision of textbooks had been achieved since last year.

- Last year 77 new schools (1 040 classrooms) and 814 additional classrooms at existing schools were built. In the building programme — scheduled to be completed at the end of next year — for the current financial year 79 new schools with 1 486 classrooms and 1 701 additional classrooms at existing schools would be built.

- It ran an adult education programme in courses ranging from literacy to Std 10 which is offered to 80 000 adults at more than 200 centres throughout the country.

MABUZA DESCRIBES KANGWANE PROBLEMS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jul 80 p 11

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

AS far as we are concerned resettlement is a political bomb," the Chief Minister of the "Swazi homeland" of KaNgwane, Mr E J Mabuza, said with studied emphasis.

One of the smallest of the "black homelands", KaNgwane has absorbed 150 000 people from "black spots" and white-owned rural areas in the past few years, according to Mr Mabuza and his lieutenant, Mr David Lukhele.

"Some resettlement areas have no amenities whatsoever, no running water, no sewerage system, no schools and no clinics," added Mr Mabuza, a quietly-spoken man who measures his words carefully.

"Many people have no jobs. Some people have to drink dirty water. They think we are responsible. There is no message we can get across to them until their problems have been attended to."

Mr Mabuza listed some of the resettlement centres, Eerste-hoek, Dundonald, Fernie, Lochiel, all situated in the Eastern Transvaal, near the border with Swaziland.

Most of resettled or, to use a term preferred by some observers, relocated people have been moved in accordance with the grand design of consolidating mini-ethnic states on the periphery of white-controlled South Africa.

The creation of these ethnic states has been interpreted as part of a calculated policy of divide-and-rule.

But the policy is not only inductive to tribal rivalries between the different ethnic states but also to divisions between their political rulers and the "resettled" people.

Data published in semi-official Benso publications confirms both the extent of the relocation of people from white-designated areas to KaNgwane and the problems which it has posed for KaNgwane.

Benso's latest statistical survey points to an increase in KaNgwane's de facto Swazi population from 85 200 in 1970 to 171 700 in 1978, an increase of more than 200%.

It notes in its detailed study of KaNgwane that the "resettlement of Swazi in KaNgwane has started in earnest" and that the "two proclaimed towns of Ekulindeni and Eerste-hoek could not nearly keep pace with resettlement."

The Rand Daily Mail visited Eerste-hoek, better known to the Swazis as Nhlazatshe, after the interview with Mr Mabuza.

Mr Peter Nhlabathi, who represents Nhlazatshe in the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly, acted as guide.

In deference to Swazi tradition however, the "Mail" first sought the permission of the local chief, Chief Johannes Dlamini, before going into Nhlazatshe.

Chief Dlamini, a former KaNgwane Chief Minister, lives on white-designated land just outside the boundary of KaNgwane.

He has refused to move, claiming that his house is situated on territory which belongs to the Swazi people by history and blood.

His kraal blends the old and the new, the traditional thatched House of Ancestors co-existing with his brick living house.

It is from here that he administers Nhlazatshe, more than 15km away.

Nhlazatshe is hidden away in the rolling hills between Bad-plaas, a health resort in white-designated South Africa, and Mbabane, the capital of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

Suddenly it comes into focus, a concentration of self-built houses which centre on a small stream, the settlement's sole source of water.

A fence runs along the road. It is the boundary between South Africa and KaNgwane.

Mr Nhlabathi pointed to the fence: "Mr Van Dyk wants to move part of the settlement. He says it's too close to the border. He says there must be a neutral zone of 500 metres."

He added: "We don't recognise the border. We don't want the people to move, not one of them."

Apart from the resettlement centre, there is nothing in sight except the bare rolling hills.

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Mr. A. van Dijk, a ...
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SOUTH AFRICA

LOMBARD PLAN FOR NATAL COULD BE EXAMPLE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by Fleur De Villiers]

[Text] The dramatic proposal for multiracial, apartheid-free government in Natal could be a model for reforming the rest of the country.

This is the talk in political circles after the plan emerged this weekend.

The plan was drawn up by Nationalist academic Professor Jan Lombard.

Head of the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis at the University of Pretoria, Professor Lombard drew up the proposals with a group of Nationalist academics throughout the country.

Professor Lombard is a strong advocate of limited central government and a massive decentralization of political and economic power to regional and local authorities.

The "Lombard Report" on Natal, the first volume of which is due to be released on August 12, was commissioned by the South African Sugar Association in an effort to find an acceptable alternative to the consolidation of Natal.

Key elements in the third chapter of the report are:

The division of Natal into three major areas: a multiracial Durban metropolitan area from Umlanga in the north to Amanzimtoti in the south and west to Pinetown, a white rural area which would include Maritzburg and KwaZulu.

The creation of a multiracial legislature elected on an equal basis by the three constituencies and which would operate on the basis of consensus.

An executive head--probably Chief Buthelesi--elected on a one man, one vote basis.

A constitution enshrining a justiciable Bill of Rights which would protect both groups and individuals against laws passed by the legislature.

If extended to South Africa as a whole, the Natal model would require a massive devolution of power from the central government. It would merely retain authority over central, common interests such as foreign policy and defense.

It would also allow division of South Africa into economic regions which would ignore homeland boundaries and the creation of non-racial authorities to decide on matters of common interests for the various population groups in the regions and a concentration of power at local authority level.

Initially the philosophy in the Lombard Report is seen as presenting a viable alternative in Natal to the government's consolidation plans for the province.

These have run into head-on opposition from both Afrikaans and English-speaking business and farming communities, white politicians and the KwaZulu Government.

The report, which it is understood has been shown in draft form to Chief Buthelesi, will be submitted to the Buthelesi Commission which was appointed in April to investigate the future of the KwaZulu Government and the white provincial government in Natal.

It is believed that the Minister Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, has also been kept informed of the progress of the investigation.

The release of the report will place the Government in a quandary at a time when it is considering the final consolidation proposals for South Africa which will be presented to Cabinet on August 6.

It is understood that the consolidation proposals for Natal, as drawn up by the chairman of the regional consolidation committee, Nationalist MP, Mr Timu Volker, have received no support from the rest of the committee and that they have been submitted together with a lengthy addendum from combined business and farming interests in Natal totally rejecting consolidation for the region.

The addendum is believed to have the support not only of the Sugar Association and the Chambers of Industry and Commerce but also the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut.

Professor Lombard said yesterday stressed that the proposal contained in his report was not a "final plan."

"In the final analysis the future of the province will be determined by negotiation between the political leaders. We have merely surveyed the range of possibilities and suggested certain possible avenues that could be followed."

The intention was to publish the report with the specific expectation that it would serve as an academic input to "politically responsible deliberation by politically responsible people" in the central government, KwaZulu, Inkatha and the various political parties, he said.

CSO: 4420

'DIE TRANSVALER' COMMENTS ON ASB CONGRESS DIVISION

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 25 Jul 80 p 24

[Editorial: "Reviver for the ASB"]

[Text]

The new political body to which a small group of Afrikaners speaking students are doing spadework seems to be potential student politics reloaded after the recent ASB congress.

While we are experiencing a lull in our politics, we need original and penetrating thought, a break from day stimulation of anybody and support from leader groups like the ASB congress.

In the five-day proceedings in Potchefstroom, where politics dominated the scene, there was little evidence of this.

Revering about things like Craven Week made things seem rather like jolly feeding while Rome burned.

The 18 students who first committed themselves to the establishment of a new body made it clear that they understood the extent of the country's problems, that they would not support any

political party and that they were even prepared to think daringly.

Who knows, they could generate more political energy than the entire ASB congress!

And despite the English-language Press having published front-page reports about a split in the ASB, not one of the 18 resigned from it.

If they remain in the ASB, it is to be hoped that they will serve as yeast in a process of fermentation in the organisation, even if all that this would achieve would be to put an end to the deadly middle-of-the-road attitude that seems to be appearing here and there in student politics.

PHATUDI SUPPORTS ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES OF CONSTELLATION

Johannesburg, RAJO DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Jake Nkomo]

[Text]

THE concept of a constellation of states was readily acceptable, the Chief Minister of Lesotho, Dr P Phatudi, told a Press conference yesterday.

This meeting was a follow-up to the talks this week between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the presidents of the three independent homelands.

Dr Phatudi said economic relationships, more than political unity, stood a better chance of success because of the integrated and interdependent nature of the economy of the land.

He believed in the creation of joint venture areas, where black and white could work together, improve human relations and strengthen economic development.

On the political front, Dr Phatudi said the case for the Republic of South Africa must

initially be separated from that of Southern Africa as a whole. He said a constellation of Southern African States was "politically impossible".

"I cannot see Magabe and Kaunda around the table with Mphahle and Mangope. For the moment let us not bother about Southern Africa as such.

"Perhaps only after we have cleaned our own house with apartheid finally and truly out, can we come to terms with Magabe and others. I am not so sure they can accept us while we are in this state."

In South Africa, said Dr Phatudi, "we must create regions with limited constitutional powers, and above all, a federal body serving the interests of all. In this way minorities will be protected. The federal arrangement must not be so loose that any region can walk out of it, as was the case with the

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. We need a sort of union like those in the United States, Germany and Australia."

Dr Phatudi said he opposed the idea of the Presidents Council and a separate Black Leaders Council because blacks then would have only associate status, with Pretoria as the primary. The Presidents Council was doomed to failure because it was not born out of negotiation.

The Chief Minister also said that the present schools and universities unrest could best be solved by an open educational system. This needed immediate attention because the young generation was impatient about the inequality in education. Black university doors must not only be open to post-graduates, but to all university entrants. In time, the trend must reach the lowest level.

THOZAMILE BOTHA, SELEBI AWAIT LESOTHO ASYLUM APPROVAL

Johannesburg SUNDAY POST in English 27 Jul 80 p 4

[Article by Sam Nabe]

[Text] Mr Thozamile Botha, the banned former president of Pebeo, and Black consciousness exponent Mr Jacob Selebi, who skipped to Lesotho about two months ago, have not yet been granted asylum by the Lesotho government.

Mr Selebi, a former executive member of the Transvaal branch of the banned South African Students' Organisation (Saso), told SUNDAY POST in Maseru this week they had not heard anything from the Lesotho government since applying for asylum.

"But," Mr Selebi added, "my feelings are that asylum has been granted. It's only that we have not been informed. We are treated like all other refugees and have nothing to complain about. It's just that our ignorance about this issue is creating a lot of uncertainty."

Mr Selebi was held in John Vorster Square and in the Pretoria Central Prison for six months in 1976 after he was arrested together with a former Johannesburg journalist, Mr Nat Serache, who also skipped to Botswana a few years ago.

He was again held at Modderbee for 10 months in 1977 when Saso was banned.

Mr Thozamile Botha had earlier applied to study law at the National University of Lesotho. His application was approved but for some reason or another, he was not admitted.

According to sources close to Mr Botha, he is not likely to pursue the application for his admission to the university.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

POSSIBLE ELECTION OF REAGAN NOT EXCITING SOUTH AFRICANS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Jun 80 p 11

[text] Ton Visser, the editor of the newspaper BEELD, together with a group of South Africans, has just been on a visit to New York, Boston, Atlanta and Washington. In the first of a short series of articles he dwells on the question: What will the official American attitude toward South Africa be in the event that Ronald Reagan becomes president?

Can you imagine what would happen if Carter, Kennedy and Anderson were in a sinking boat? This was the question posed to me by the American businessman.

Before I could reply he gave me the answer, exhibiting some pleasure in so doing: "America would be saved."

This little joke by the Wall Street banker sums up more or less the mood of the Americans with respect to politicians.

Something out of his movie past still clings to Reagan, however. When the French newspaper LE MONDE branded him as Le Cowboy this was re-echoed all over the United States--and there is certainly something in this.

I am not saying that Reagan is going to be the next president, but even the liberals in the northeastern United States are saying that he does stand a fifty-fifty chance.

Carter appears to be weak and listless; Kennedy is beaten and Anderson is a nuisance from the left who is being built up by the liberal media of New York, Washington and Boston as a third option for the purpose of depriving Carter of enough votes for them to sneak in Kennedy through the back door of the Democratic Party's convention--if possible.

If we accept the fact that in November Americans will have to choose between Reagan and Carter then South Africans need not have much concern as to who the winner will be. Reagan is not going to be our friend. At best, so it is being said, he will be taking the edge off the sharp little teeth of the little lemmings.

An influential expert on international affairs, Prof Chester Crocker of Georgetown University in Washington, was approached by the Reagan camp about having him serve in Reagan's administration in the event that he wins. Crocker has accepted the offer and he will probably become deputy minister of foreign affairs (deputy secretary of state) for African affairs (the position now being filled by Dick Moose). Crocker certainly has a much deeper knowledge and understanding of South Africa than all the others who have filled this position.

With respect to Reagan's attitude, he says that the pin pricks could disappear; however Reagan will be staying with the mainstream. He will try to keep the support of the black voters as much as possible; he is not going to have internal divisiveness in his country for the sake of bonds of friendship with South Africa. According to Crocker, it may just be that the Southwest Africa question may require a drastic decision when Reagan gets into office, but then Reagan will be managing things as the cards fall and in accordance with the advice he will be getting.

The message is clear: South Africa must continue to be on the move with its own internal policy so that even a relatively well-disposed administration will be able to get ammunition to keep the wolf away from the door.

Moreover, in no circumstance will Reagan lift the arms embargo against South Africa, but he will be more amenable than Carter to the argument that South Africa must be equipped to keep a watchful eye on the Cape's sea route.

He will also be more receptive to the argument that South Africa's minerals must remain available to United States industry at any price.

To sum it up: We in South Africa must not get silly as we did in 1970 [as published] and wish for Reagan's candidacy to the extent that some of our media tried to convince people and enlist them in favor of Barry Goldwater from our end.

7964

CSO: 4408

TRANSVAAL NATIONALIST PARTY UNITY SOUGHT

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jun 80 p 3

[text] Pretoria--Possibly all of the 11 Transvaal ministers will henceforth be serving in the Executive Committee of the head office of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal. This will mean that Minister Pik Botha, Minister Louis de Grange and Minister Punt Janson will also become Executive Committee members.

According to DIE BURGER's information, such a proposal will be discussed thoroughly tomorrow and the day after by the committee which has initiated a study for the improvement of the organization and the administration of the Nationalist Party of Transvaal under the chairmanship of Thomas Langley, the MP for Waterkloof.

One of the very important results of the committee's consultations thus far has been the appointment of Prof Jannie Pieterse of the University of Pretoria as the new chief secretary of the party to replace Jack Steyl who is going to retire.

It is expected that the proposals about the new composition of the Executive Committee will be leading to interesting discussions in the course of tomorrow and the day after's rounding off meetings.

According to reliable observers, the idea that all of the Transvaal ministers should serve on the Executive Committee came up after April of this year when the Nationalist Party leader of Transvaal, Minister Andries Treurnicht undertook a real effort to bring about more unanimity among the Transvaal ministers.

In political circles, it is a known fact that because of the stormy politics of the past 2 years (in the course of which the information scandal around Dr Connie Mulder burst open, a new prime minister in the person of P. W. Botha was elected and Transvaal got Treurnicht as its new leader) there has been bitterness and discord among several Transvaal ministers.

It is also known that parliamentarians, who at one time or another formed ranks behind certain ministers and encouraged discord, for the past 2 months have been making strong reconciliation attempts within the Transvaal Nationalist Party.

De Klerk.

At the present time, the Executive Committee (which is the highest executive body of the Transvaal Nationalist Party whenever the head office or congress is not in session) is made up of Minister Treurnicht, as the provincial leader, Minister Fannie Botha, Minister Hendrik Schoeman and Minister Braam Raubenheimer, as the three Transvaal vice presidents; Minister Piet Koornhof, Minister Marais Steyn, Minister F. W. de Klerk, Minister Herdie Hartzenberg, Deputy Minister Greyling Wenzel, Dawid van der Merwe Brink (member of the Executive Committee), Jood Henning (MP for Vanderbijlpark), Casper Uys (MP for Barberton), Mr Langley, Mrs Martina Botha, Mrs Judy Hartzenberg and Senator Steyl.

The Executive Committee is elected every year during the Transvaal Congress.

DIE BURGER was advised that there are strong reasons why the three ministers who are now outside the Executive Committee, should be brought into it. First of all, in the past it has been almost a custom to have all of the ministers involved, although officially it was never so. Secondly, this will promote unity in the Transvaal Nationalist Party in view of the fact that when the congress takes place the ministers will no longer need to fight with each other as candidates for the Executive Committee.

Gain

Thirdly, there is also the feeling that the three portfolios being managed by Minister Pik Botha, Minister Louis le Grange and Minister Punt Janson, are of such importance that the Executive Committee will gain a great deal through their knowledge and opinions.

Minister Janson has the key position of Minister of National Education which affects most directly the country's teachers. In light of the great dissatisfaction noted this year among teachers and Minister Janson's involvement in their future, he will be able to make great contributions in the Executive Committee. As the saying goes, it is very important that the Nationalist Party of Transvaal and the teachers continue to be good friends.

Le Grange is now managing the most sensitive portfolio--the police. He was tasked with the maintenance of law and order in the past series of boycotts, disorders and violence; Minister Pik Botha is managing the extremely important portfolio of foreign affairs and information.

In the meetings which are to take place tomorrow and the day after, urgent attention will also be given to relations between youths and the Nationalist Party.

SOUTH AFRICA

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION IN 1980 REGARDED AS PREPARATORY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 18 Jun p 10

["Perspective" Column by Willem de Klerk: "The '80 Session Has Sown the Seed"]

[Text] It is surprising to see how hard the Progressive Federal Party's press and commentators from that camp are trying to knock down the parliamentary meeting of 1980 as a failure, a checkmate and the meeting of runaway expectations.

This sort of opinion is one-sided and deliberate. There is a bit of petty politicking in this effort and its aim is to bring the prime minister into disfavor.

It would also be a distorted judgment if the session were to be lauded as a breakthrough. There were moments of disappointment and political collapse. DIE TRANSVALER did not shy away from coming through with critical reflections and the presentation of points of views.

However, from the beginning, and consistently thereafter, this column and DIE TRANSVALER have typified Parliament 80 as the session of preparation.

Complications

"We are finding ourselves in the midst of a transitional policy which is muddling a clear view of the ultimate aim... It is not true that the prime minister is going back on his promises. There is still an expectation.

"It is now wise statesmanship not to overreact during the next several months and not to squeeze into ripeness the fruit which is just beginning to swell."
("Perspective" column of 10 February 80).

"The government is now, as it were, in a factory planning national strategy, constitutional frameworks and all those things which are necessary for assuming a course requiring very careful preparation. The Nationalist Party is now in a shop... in the apparent stillness an energy is at work. If

this is so, it is reasonable to ask friend and foe to wait a little more. This will not deprive anybody of anything." ("Perspective" column of 30 April 80).

On looking back, this was actually a preparational session, but not one of stagnation; one of waiting but not of finalities, and one of postponement, but not cancellation.

Committees

Even the government's reaction to the important reports which have been submitted are a part of the picture of waiting for finality and preparations for the following rounds.

I am referring specifically to the Cillie Committee on the disturbances of 1976, the Steyn Committee on reporting about the armed forces and on the police, and the Schlebusch Committee for its study on the constitution.

Even the Wiehahn Committee's recommendations represent still more preparations for an effective accommodation of a new labor order which must inevitably come about.

It is my conviction that the government has forged on with its preparational work, despite crises of various ranges and depths which have brought about disruptions.

Some of these crises have been: the election results in Zimbabwe, the coloreds school boycotts, tensions in the Nationalist Party's inner circles about Cravenweek and related affairs and the feeling of disapproval of certain P.W. Botha initiatives by former prime minister John Vorster; revelations about the Department of National Security which have created embarrassment; the after of the Information Department scandal; the by-elections of Fauresmith; increasing terrorism (Silverton, SASOL); the evidently unexpected negative turnabout with respect to the Presidential Council and the Black Council by black leaders and the Progressive Federal Party, not to mention Minister Hennie Smit's share in this.

Choices

In spite of this, preparations for the new order have not slowed down.

What exactly has been prepared in this session? I shall single out three things:

(1) In white politics sides are being taken. Parliament 1980 has screened out the opposition so that each element falls in place--the South African Party with the Nationalist Party, the National Republican Party with the government in the matter of the great problem regarding the constitutional talks, and the Progressive Federal Party (without Japie Basson) as the boycott

party which has contributed a disruptive influence through its efforts at destroying the government's "roundtable" draft.

Even more important is the fact that parliamentary session has finalized the choices within the Nationalist Party and has made them clearer. In 6 months of P. W. Botha's policy the unity of the Nationalist Party has been firmly established and thus resistance to the government's policy has diminished down to a flaking in place of a possible division.

Therefore, the situation is now ripe for a general election. In the meantime, many of the undecided people have been reached and the prime minister has had enough time to clarify his policy views and to present them in clearer and more balanced terms for better motivation.

The Constitution

One thing is certain--the Nationalist Party will be losing members, but there will be no division and the 10 to 15 percent of Afrikaners who will be lost to the party will be made up by people who will be joining it.

(2) This parliamentary session has bound South Africa irrevocably to a new constitutional order. There it has bound it irrevocably to the principle that all national groups will have to develop the future order together through consultations and negotiations.

The machinery for the consultations (the Presidential Council and the Black Council) has been arranged. The course of consultation is away from the classic unitary state and toward a racial association of homelands, urban blacks, and the Republic of South Africa (made up of whites, coloreds and Indians) in a type of confederation structure.

Civil Service

The economic basis as a groundwork for development is now taking shape. This is now merging with the consolidation proposals which have been submitted and will be finalized in the early part of the coming year.

(3) In the course of the parliamentary session the government developed the machinery for a course-scheduled and objective-versed administration: a rationalized civil service, the reorganization of the cabinet into permanent committees coupled to a work group of administrative chiefs, the extension of the Security Council, the formulation of a national strategy, the meeting and the inclusion of the private sector, and more...and all the preparations for the speeding up of our policy for the coming year.

Future

These preparations (more can still be mentioned) will hopefully develop further and become reality during Parliament 81. That will be the test.

Therefore, a judgment of this past Parliamentary session should be postponed to a future time.

During this period of waiting and working behind the scenes, everybody in South Africa must try to remain calm. If some of the things which are being prepared do not turn out and if the government is to blame for the delay in development and expectations are not met, then a sentence will be passed.

In the meantime, I put my trust in the harvest which hopefully will soon be here, because the seed which has been sown is a good one.

Yrsk

END 1108

AGREEMENT ON RESOLUTIONS OF LABOUR CONGRESS COUNCIL

Lagos (WILLIAMS) in English 29 Jul 80 p 20

(cont)

THE next delegates conference of the Nigerian Labour Congress has been slated for February 1981 in Kano.

This was disclosed by the NLC President, Mr. Hassan Sunmonu while briefing newsmen at the end of the Congress National Executive Council (NEC) meeting which ended in Lagos last week.

It will be recalled that the last delegates conference of the Congress which elected most of the present officers was held at Ibadan in February 1978.

Mr. Sunmonu said the National Executive Council was very unanimous in all its decisions which included:

The rejection of decision of the National Economic council as

regards the restoration of car advance and basic allowance and stands by the April 9 agreement with the Federal Government on the issue.

- That Employers of Labour including Government will procure and guarantee car loans from the bank for their employees who qualify for such loans.

- That employers including Government should absorb any interest on such loan above 5 per cent and.

- That Employers including Government should restore car basic allowance.

On R350 National Minimum Wage demand by the NLC, the Congress considers the decision of the National Economic Council on the issue as "not only unfortunate but also disappointing."

The Congress maintains its position on the demand that the Tripartite meeting scheduled to meet on July 23, 1980 should as a matter of necessity finalise its work on that day consequence or failure of it should lie squarely on those who prevent the body from accomplishing its task.

On minimum pension, the NEC decides that the present situation

whereby pensioners still receive a minimum of R33 per month "is a national shame and disgrace" in the light of our present day social economic development. The Congress therefore demands that pensioners' minimum pension should not be less than the National Minimum Wage at any given time.

On Assemblymen's salaries and allowances, the Congress consider as "selfish" and totally unrelated to our social economic reality, the salaries and allowance which our assembly approved for themselves at both National and state level.

SOUTH AFRICA

EFFECTS ON ZIMBABWE OF RUSSIAN-CHINESE COMPETITION IN AFRICA

Capetown DFE HURGER in Afrikaans 12 Jul 80 p 10

[Article by Columnist Dawie: "Power Struggle Between China and Russia Has a Role in Zimbabwe"]

[Text] The anti-Russian outburst by a member of the Mugabe Cabinet this week in the midst of all the other turbulence in Zimbabwe draws attention to the often forgotten facet in the struggle for control over old Rhodesia.

That is the power struggle and ideological dispute between the world's two great communist powers: the Soviet Union and China. This has played a big role in the Rhodesian war, with each of them providing support for its side.

In the end (and this was of enormous significance for the two communist countries), the Russian side--the side of Mr Joshua 'Nkomo and his ZAPU--lost out at Lord Carrington's conference table and in the subsequent elections.

Put in different terms: for the first time since Angola, China had the satisfaction of seeing its side (that of Mr Robert Mugabe and his ZANU) come out victorious at the cost of the Russians.

An Obsession

The Russia-China struggle for power and influence in Africa is actually more intensive than generally realized. As for the Chinese, who have had to witness one Soviet success after another, blunting the spread of Russian influence has become an obsession.

The lack of visible indications of the Chinese effort in this direction is due more to the fact that China's style and approach, and to a certain degree its interpretation of Marxism, differ from those of the Soviet Union.

Whereas Russia will foster the establishment of a government of its choice through the policy of brute force, open military intervention and through other support, such as, for example, the use of Cuban soldiers, the Chinese believe that a revolution can, in the long run, succeed only if the struggle is carried on by the masses concerned and finally won by them.

Deceptive

To be sure China does supply a considerable amount of help by providing training, money, war equipment and the important propaganda food for the struggle of enlisting and mobilizing the support of the masses. As Mao Tse-tung put it: "The revolutionary war...can be carried on by mobilizing the masses and counting on them."

China's evident passivity ever since the Angolan war is, therefore, deceptive. This contest will be a hard one to decide--in each "liberation" situation as well as in many already independent African nations, especially in southern Africa. Even among the South African terrorist movements the two powers have taken sides and the struggle is bitter and intense.

Hasty and Crude

The difference is: The Russians are hasty and crude, the Chinese patient and sly. "It is unwise to pick the musk melon before it is ripe." So reads an old Chinese proverb. China must not, therefore, be underestimated.

This past week Zimbabwe's minister of finance, Enos Nkala, insisted that Russia could not open an embassy in Salisbury "for as long as I live" unless it makes a "certain statement." This was apparently an outburst of an old angry feeling over Russia's support given to Nkomo.

This has now reopened the old ZAPU-ZANU (Moscow-Peking) bitter struggle, which had been temporarily put aside in the Patriotic Front in order to win against Ian Smith. If the still armed Mugabe-Nkomo fighters were to go at each other, as it is feared and could perhaps happen, this could be a bloody struggle which would finally decide if the Russians will still end up getting Zimbabwe in their grip.

Implications

This could end up being a struggle with wide international implications and will also have an effect on South Africa and on the other "frontline" states.

As far as Mozambique is concerned, President Samora Machel has been a true comrade of Mugabe for all these years. Probably he even continues to have a secret preference for his old friends, the Chinese, and perhaps he now can try to loosen the grip which the Russians have had over him since 1977.

Zambian President Kaunda's ties with the Soviet Union are also of recent vintage and they are mostly the result of the Soviet's involvement with the forces of Nkomo which used Zambia as a base. If President Kaunda wants to get rid of the Russians, he should first get rid of his old friend Nkomo. This is not going to be an easy thing especially if Nkomo (with Russia still backing him) gets involved in a new struggle for power.

Instability

For South Africa, such a civil war in Zimbabwe would have little advantage, if any at all, in the long range. This could cause a wave of instability in a portion of southern Africa; a wave which could also hammer at the walls of the republic dangerously.

No matter which side wins, Zimbabwe will continue to be ruled by an initial Marxist government, be it pro-Peking or pro-Moscow.

7966

USO: 4408

INDIAN AFFAIRS NEED FOR RADICAL CHANGE

Johannesburg FRONTLINE in English Aug 80 p 23

[Article by R.A.M. Salojee, vice president Islamic Council, chairman People's Candidates Party]

[Text]

WHILE the air is filled with talk of a 'new dispensation' and with the promise of change, we should be acutely aware of what these overworked terms really mean.

Real change is radical change. The corrupted soil of our racist society needs to be revitalised, to achieve a single South Africa. From the sturdy trunk of a single healthy tree, let the diversified branches sprout. Let a single South Africa emerge, blending its rich potential of human vitality to the mutual benefit of all.

Radical surgery on the cancer of race is what we need. Palliatives designed to cover the deep and ugly scars of injustice are not enough.

But the posturings of those who hold our destiny in their crushing fists do not involve change at all. They talk of establishing new Sowetos, new Chatsworths, and new Mitchells Plains. They do not even begin to recognise that we have no interest in better ghettos. We are interested only in sharing on an equal basis the right to choose the area, the environment and the type of accommodation our capacities allow.

With their 'constellation' they will try to trap the pseudo-independent Bantustans within the magnetic force of the powerful central white command post. And they will try to make those smaller groups they call 'coloureds' and 'Indians' subordinate cogs within the big wheel.

They delude themselves into believing they can carry it off, because they close their ears to all the evidence that the deprived will not allow the continuation forever of the lack of God-given right to an equal share in an unmutated South Africa.

They insist on pushing their unilateral definition of patriotism at us. We do not swallow it. They single-mindedly try to create leaders of their own choice for us – and it is only the press that is fooled. They talk pathetically of abolishing 'hurtful aspects of discrimination', whilst they shuffle back and forth in the marshy pool of their own plans and prejudices. We are neither fooled nor drugged.

They may silence, banish, exile and imprison our leaders, but they cannot destroy the spirit of freedom that burns in the hearts of all of us.

No tyrant and no selfish nation has ever succeeded in permanent subjugation, in all the aeons of history. Neither can they succeed.

They justify their authoritarianism by pointing at the horrors of violence. This is a facade, because they do the same things to passive resistance. Many are silenced not for violence, but for speaking out for the type of change we all desire.

It is hypocrisy to equate violence only with those opposed to the system. No sane person condones violence in society. How can those in power remain insensitive to the violence which is inherent in the system? Yet they are more than insensitive to it. They deny that it exists. They are blinded by their own comfort.

With Pavlovian regularity, the rulers point to Africa and India and tell us we should be grateful for the higher living standards their benevolence has given us. But this does not mean we will allow the mantle of inequality to imprison us indefinitely. We do not wish to dispossess the whites of their culture, assets and dignity, and I make bold to state that we will respond to the challenge of change with a greater compassion and fairness than has been shown to us. And we object to judgment being passed on our talents and our performance according to the results of a system which has stunted us.

Now we have the belated trumpets of change presaging the right of some other groups to trade in city centres. To us this is a bitter reversal of a past era. We were the pioneers of the central core of most of the cities and dormies, to some of which they now want us to return. We paid heavily in expropriation and dispossession at values far below market prices. Now that the CBDs are becoming blighted areas with white business' flight to the suburbs they call on us to help breathe life back again - not at the values they paid us, but on their terms and restricted conditions. This is not the change we seek.

But let us not despair, because a Robert Mugabe has shown that in the midst of ruin there is hope for forgiveness. He has exploded the myth that in Africa and from Africa can come only vengeance, brutality and devastation. Just as Hitler showed that venom and bestiality is not the preserve of the illiterate and the deprived alone.

For the South African of Indian descent the warmth and hospitality shown to Mrs Indira Gandhi by the new Zimbabwe government repudiates the oft-repeated fear that we are hated because of our Indian origin. Do what is right, respect what is sacred, support what is just, demand for others what you want for yourself, and no man can hate or harm you. This in essence is the message of Indira Gandhi to us as well.

The portents of storm, hail and darkness are in South Africa. We have to take a hand in directing the winds of change. We should start by forming active committees in local areas, and forging alliances with others in the goal of a free and fair society.

By consolidating our strength at local level we will be able to persuade those who believe that working within the system is the only means of change to depart from the apartheid-created and apartheid-manipulated institutions. And should any wish to still serve the system we will have every right to make them feel unimportant and disloyal, just as the Afrikaners made the Hensoppers feel unwanted and distanced.

The solutions to our fragmented land cannot be achieved by separate caravans charting separate paths to isolated oases. We the so-called 'Indians' should in particular re-assert ourselves, re-assert our quest for a broad South Africanism, and escape the chains which have made us see ourselves as a separate sector. The muezzin of commitment calls. As the dawn of change lights the horizon let us hurry to join the prayer of freedom, and ready ourselves for the march of liberation for all South Africans.

GOVERNMENT MUST INFORM PUBLIC ON POLICY DIRECTION

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Jul 80 p 20

[Editorial: "Well, Then, Where Are We Heading Now?"]

[Text]

AS the Prime Minister and his technocrats labour to create a new political and constitutional reality, they seem oblivious to the danger of pursuing reforms which are neither understood by the broad mass of the people nor, in some cases, even disclosed to the public.

The news is filled with announcements of 12-point plans and seven-point programmes, of commissions and committees and consolidations, of constellations and congregations — but what all this means is either not explained, or else the explanations are so wrapped up in rubbishy propaganda about "total onslaughts" and evil foreigners that intelligent people simply switch off.

The consequences are public bewilderment, disbelief and growing cynicism. On every hand people are asking: "What changes?"

Those who follow the Prime Minister's manifold moves with close attention (as few have the time or opportunity to do) can indeed discern a pattern of radical change and they can speculate that it may well, in the end, show momentous consequences.

It is, for example, easy to observe that the old Verwoerdian idea of creating a series of mini-states, each with its own economy, has been junked.

This past week's announcement of a "constellation" consisting of South Africa, Transkei, BophuthaTswana and Venda was essentially a matter of putting back together the components of a single South African economy which apartheid tried vainly to dismember.

The importance which the Government attaches to the move is suggested by the fact that the country's best public servants have been drafted to make it work.

The inclusion of Professor Lombard in that task force suggests, intriguingly that Mr Botha has in his mind a coherent picture of a confederal state in which power will be delegated to the lowest possible unit of government.

If that is so, this newspaper will applaud — both on the general grounds that "big government" is a principal source of oppression the world over, and on the more specific grounds that strong local government is better suited to a plural society like ours.

Professor Lombard's hand can also be discerned in the new plan to make Natal a laboratory for multi-racial government on such lines.

The significance of this plan, which is said to have the general approval of many major figures in Natal and KwaZulu, is that it would (if it lives up to its advance billing) repudiate the notion that grand apartheid can be resuscitated by land consolidation.

This past week has also brought a new insight into what the Government has in mind for Soweto and other great urban complexes where (as the Government has at last admitted) blacks will live permanently.

Mr Louis Rive's call for freehold title for blacks repudiates, forever one hopes, the brutal practice of treating people as "labour units" and "superfluous appendages". And the creation of an industrial and commercial environment for Soweto is a necessary step, 20 years overdue, towards converting a barracks into a tolerably pleasant city.

All of this, and much else, is being done with a curious mixture of authoritarian rigidity and a hopeful, almost naive, belief that by ameliorating petty oppressions the Government will win popular understanding.

In fact, the Government has yet to win popular understanding for the most obvious and perhaps the most important element in its reform programme: a reversion to private enterprise.

It is possible to despair that even sophisticated people in South Africa remain blind to the forces being unleashed by the deliberate pursuit of economic growth. Suffice it to say that few things in the affairs of men are so creatively disruptive of political rigidity as the doubling of national wealth every 10 or 12 years.

Besides, as we have all been saying for 30 years, apartheid and rapid economic growth are simply incompatible.

Is that what Mr Botha's men have in mind? If so, they might as well come clean and tell us where we are heading. After all, you can't smuggle a revolution past the voters — not even past the voters of Waterberg.

OPINION, COMMENTS ON SABOTAGE ACTIONS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Jul 80 p 10

[Letter to the Editor: Letter from "Concerned" in Capetown and a Reply from the Railroad Management Office]

[Text] "Concerned": If the SASOL [South African Coal Oil and Gas Corp] explosion had taken place on 5 November, I would have suspected Trompie and his Boksombende, because letting this happen was apparently child's play.

We are being asked to remain calm. We are not worried about the terrorists (we all know that they are here), but we become panic stricken when we look at some of our security organizations. Why can't servicemen patrol the strategic installation's intermediate fences? They often complain of being tired of training.

Now we just heard of an engineer in the Southwest who brought his train to a stop in time...a rail section had been removed. We also hear about trains which in a couple of years will be traveling at 120 km per hour and even faster. Now if SASOL's fence cannot be guarded, how can we cope with 100,000 kilometers of railroads with trains running at that speed?

Our problems are yet to come and somebody will have to do something about this.

[Reply by the Railroad Management Office Post Box 36 Capetown]:

Just like Mr "Concerned" the South African Railroads is fully aware that protecting its own interests against sabotage is a tiring task.

I would like to reassure the letter writer by stating that protective measures have already been adopted for some time and not just because of the events of the past several years. Of course, for security reasons the extent of the methods being applied by the railroads cannot be made public but we believe that these can counter any possible sabotage.

Mr "Concerned" is using 100,000 kilometers as a measuring stick, but I would like to correct him by adding that as of 31 March 1979 the length of the railroads totaled 35,060 kilometers and telling him that the picture is not as dark as it is being painted.

SOUTH AFRICA

MORE PROPAGANDA FOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAMIBIA MODERATES URGED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Jul 80 p 16

[Political commentary by Dawie: "Wanted: Fire-eaters To Save the Peace in the Southwest"]

[Text] A brand new experiment has been started in the Southwest and it is intended to meet the increasing danger of confrontation in Southern Africa. The transfer of greater power to the National Assembly and its Ministerial Council represents a fresh initiative aimed at preventing the region from ultimately falling into the hands of tyrants.

Administrator General Gerrit Viljoen summed up this aim quite nicely when he said that time is normally on the side of the insurgents, but in Southwest Africa the moderates are now getting a golden opportunity to tip the scale in their favor if they use the occasion wisely.

The Big Prize

This is a formidable task, and after Rhodesia it has become even more difficult. To wit, the coming of Zimbabwe has created a psychological atmosphere which has led to all kinds of erroneous assumptions. One of these is that extremists have always walked away with the big prize.

The thing which has not been mentioned is that what happened in Zimbabwe is largely the result of the fact that the moderates spoiled and gambled away many of the chances that came their way. Moreover, there is by far no proof yet that the choice of Zimbabwe was the "correct" one. On the other hand, there is deep concern over the country's future.

What is now happening in Southwest Africa is that a chance is presenting itself for all the moderates of all population groups to show that they not only can coexist, but that they are capable of creating an order which will be acceptable to all inhabitants.

Fire and Sulphur

In other words, they will have to demonstrate that they can attain as much for the inhabitants as SWAPO is promising.

But they can do much more: they will have to make a case of the fact that the highest ideals of freedom can be attained without paying the price of blood and destruction.

Unfortunately this is easier said than done. First of all, in Africa it is difficult to sell moderate policies when the opponents are talking through the barrel of a gun. This presents much more than a show of kicking everything to pieces and preaching fire and brimstone. Those who are preaching moderation are easily pictured as colorless weaklings.

Marketing of Objectives

Therefore, the rulers in Southwest Africa must get to work with great haste and conviction. They must be the fire-eaters for peace, they must be the people who can not only guarantee the security of the inhabitants militarily but also the people who will be able to fearlessly look at all the political and economic implications of the course which they have undertaken.

In Southern Africa, the apostles of peace must present their case aggressively; they must make their message attractive and credible.

One of their most important tasks is to arrange all the things which must be attained in the correct order and then to sell them effectively in the interest of the country and its people. Too often good work goes to waste because someone fails to bring it to the attention of the public effectively.

Dr Viljoen mentions, by way of example, the large amounts which have been allotted outside of the budget for projects among the black population groups of the region. Shortly a program of several years duration will be starting; a program aimed at radically changing the education and housing situations. How many people, besides those who will be directly affected, know about this?

And how many people know that nearly 40 of the 60 officials of the Directorate of Finances of Southwest Africa are black? Yet this is the kind of ammunition through which great victories can be won.

The problem in Africa is that "uhuru" has brought with it so many bitter frustrations and disappointments. This represents a count against those in power, for as the result of hard realities, and often helped along by inefficiency, they are not capable of creating that Heaven on Earth situation expected of "liberation."

Legacy

Zimbabwe is faced with the same problem. Once again we see that freedom does not make anything easier and the meaning is clear that freedom sets much higher demands. Life has become more difficult in many respects.

The unrest which is now gradually beginning to surface goes still deeper. This is connected with the legacy of ethnicity and violence which cannot be made to disappear with a touch of magic at the polls. Political ambitions in such a background do not die easily.

This is what is making the challenge in Southwest Africa so urgent.

7964

CSO: 4408

SOUTH KOREA TO INCREASE COOPERATION

Aduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Jun 80 p 12

[Text]

SOUTH Korea has declared its readiness to undertake technical and financial cooperation with African states. The statement comes in the wake of the establishment of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the oil-rich west African giant, Nigeria.

South Korean investment in Africa is already substantial although largely confined to construction projects some \$25,000 million compared with about \$12,000 million in the Middle East.

Now, South Korean officials say, their government aims at strengthening this position by importing raw materials from Africa and exporting back finished goods. The main target for this cooperation is currently Nigeria, Gabon and Kenya.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Government plans to invite top Nigerian officials to Seoul for talks. A high-level joint mission of African officials will there negotiate important agreements for bilateral trade, technical co-operation and for protection of investments in six African nations.

In Nigeria, itself, South Korea recently joined in the establishment of a joint com-

pany, NIKO (Nigerian Korean Company) which is to explore the abundant fishing resources off Nigeria in the Atlantic Ocean.

Five trawlers and freezer-ship purchased with an initial capital of \$2.8 million will now begin operations in Nigerian waters.

It is intended that this fleet will be built up to 25 trawlers while further cold rooms will be built.

Meanwhile, another joint company is to be created by the biggest finance group in Nigeria, the Desam Group, and the American Agricultural Association (AAA). This group will concentrate on development projects in Nigeria.

The world's fourth-largest producer of oil, Nigeria is expected to supply oil to South Korea once economic ties between the two countries are worked out.

A senior Nigerian official has said: Nigeria can profit from South Korea's great experience and technical know-how. It aims to seek the greatest possible field of cooperation between the two countries "despite the great distance which separates us."

DELEGATE REPORTS ON BELGRADE TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 20

[Text]

RECENTLY the World Trade Union Conference took place in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and trade union movements the world over were represented by their leaders. Among them was the assistant general secretary of the Nigerian Labour Congress Mr. A. M. O. Anigbo who led an NLC delegation to the Conference and delivered the Congress fraternal message.

In it, Mr. Anigbo told the delegates that Nigerian Labour Congress stands for solidarity with all workers of the world in the struggle for progress, justice and equitable distribution of the products of labour.

He recalled that the activities of the Nigerian trade unions had been directed mainly towards political emancipation than the real development of the country.

He explained that this was because of their non-involvement in the planning, direction and control of both social and economic development

of the country "the fields were dominated by reactionary agents whose aim is the preservation of the existing order of affairs which remained most favourable to the privileged few."

Mr. Anigbo said however, that "the congress does not welcome any development, be it political or economical, which relegates workers to the level of being used as ordinary instrument that can be discarded as soon as they become less useles."

He held the view that solidarity of trade unions should not be pursued only on the international level rather it should be allowed to grow from the grass root and sustained to both local and national and then to international level.

At the end of the speech, he pledged the congress continuation of legitimate sacrifices for the promotion of the welfare of the working class movements, international understanding based on recognition of human equality and world peace.

SENTRACHEM ANNOUNCES EIGHT EXPANSION PROJECTS

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 25 Jul 80 p 14

[Article by David Carte]

[Text]

SENTRACHEM, South Africa's second biggest chemical group, yesterday announced plans to spend another R35-million on expansion and development, bringing its firmly planned capital expenditure to more than R100-million.

In announcing the R35-million expenditure, Mr Dave Marlow, managing director of Sentrachem, said that if the group decided to go ahead with an ammonia plant, its capital spending could rise further by hundreds of millions.

These figures exclude Sentrachem's involvement in General Mining's prospective Springbok Flats oil-from-coal plant and any possible spending on ethanol plants.

The eight projects on which the R35-million is to be spent include:

- A R10-million granulation plant for nitrogen phosphates-potash mixtures at Fedmis' Sasolburg factories. This will increase capacity 30% and be completed by January 1982.

- Doubling of Karbochem's xanthate capacity for R6-million. Xanthates are used in the recovery of base metals and are in short supply worldwide.

- A R6-million, 50% expansion of capacity at Aquachlor's HLL swimming-pool chemical plant.

- A R4-million second production train for KOP's chlorinated paraffin plant.

- A R3-million energy-saving evaporator at NCP's Umgem plant in Durban.

- Doubling of Karbochem's disulphide plant capacity at a cost of R3-million.

- A third reactor at the Synthetic Latex Company at Sasolburg, which will increase capacity 50%.

- Expansion of capacity of Orchem's MBT plant costing R1-million.

Most of these expansion plants were designed to replace imports, said Mr Marlow. Some would actually convert net import into net export situations.

Most of Sentrachem's new technology was based on coal and as the coal-based chemical industry developed, more raw materials were needed and became available. This should ensure growth in the chemical industry for some time to come, he said.

Mr Marlow gave no details on how these projects were to be financed. He said the group financial plan "easily covers the funding of the new projects and substantial facilities are available for those projects which will not be financed from internal cash generation".

Rights issues would not be needed.

Sentrachem was still investigating the economics of ethanol for fuel production and that although the Government's subsidy for ethanol as a petrol additive on its own was not an adequate incentive, some of the associated products, including single cell protein, had sustained the company's enthusiasm for the project.

He would not comment on General Mining's oil-from-coal plans.

Mr Marlow said a methanol unit might be built as part of Fedmis' ammonia project, when and if this was launched.

Mr Marlow did not think the current steep drop in rubber prices in the United States affected the viability of Sentrachem's R150-million rubber-from-coal project.

Rubber prices were dropping because of the US recession, which was devastating the vehicle industry, because of the switch to smaller vehicles and the switch to radials — things that were not applicable to or had happened in South Africa.

RAILWAYS MANAGER REVIEWS LONG-TERM TRANSPORT PLANS

Bullet Trains

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Kevin Murray]

[Text] Drastic changes in South Africa's rail system, with bullet trains bringing the country's major cities within a few hours' journey of the Reef in the next few years, have been outlined by the General Manager of SA Railways, Mr J G H Loubser.

The first step in this transport revolution would come in 1982 when experimental trains capable of speeds of 150 km/h would move passengers between Pretoria and Johannesburg, Mr Loubser said.

These high-speed trains will replace the present intercity express trains and slash travelling times between cities.

Mr Loubser announced this first major step on the Railways course to bullet trains at a meeting of the South African Institute of Electrical Engineers in Johannesburg last night.

In his look at the future of transport in South Africa Mr Loubser made the following points:

The 150 km/h trains will be extended to services radiating from Johannesburg to places like Klerksdorp, Maritzburg and Cape Town.

Rail transport will become far more austere as high fuel and development costs eventually lead to a reverse of the urban sprawl and more concentrated living areas.

There will be a swing away from road transport and a greater dependence on rail transport.

Mr Loubser said as fuel costs soared and the efficiency of rail transport improved, a huge demand for high-speed medium distance trains would develop.

The Railways had already worked out the limitations of its present rolling stock for high-speed service, but certain modifications would allow for higher speeds.

He said: "It is our intention to introduce two locomotive-hauled passenger trains consisting of rolling stock of our present design modified to be capable of speeds of 150 km/h. These pilot trains will be introduced as a pilot scheme on the Pretoria-Johannesburg section during 1982."

Supplement

Mr Loubser said the pilot trains would supplement initially, and finally replace the express suburban trains.

"Once the 150 km/h pilot trains have proved technically and economically feasible their services will be extended gradually to full inter-city services radiating from Johannesburg."

While these inter-city high-speed services would be operated with present, but modified, rolling stock, drastic modifications to track and associated equipment would be needed.

The next stage would be the development of bullet trains for long distances, and criteria for these trains would be established by 1982.

These would be air conditioned (you can't open the window of a train travelling at more than 200 km/h) but austere trains. The Railways would from now on be buying equipment with this view in mind.

High fuel costs would eventually lead to a completely integrated transport system in all major cities where journeys making use of more than one mode of transport would be commonplace and efficient.

The total influence of high fuel costs and development costs, particularly in metropolitan areas, would favor the operation of intensive transport networks covering limited areas. Lightly populated areas would not be served by public transport, which would lead to an increase in population density or a reverse in urban sprawl.

Mr Loubser also said that high costs would force the Railways to sacrifice comfort on its trains, as a means of cutting costs without putting up fares drastically.

"The suburban train of the future will have little that is luxurious about it. It will be designed to accommodate as many passengers as possible, mostly standing, and will have high acceleration and deceleration but slowish top speeds.

"On inter-city and long-distance trains, accommodation and particularly services are likely to become more austere.

"Demand for catering services has declined to such an extent that we are already making use of catering cars instead of dining cars. With these only a limited number of popular dishes are available."

New Plane Design

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Kevin Murray]

[Text] South African Airways officials have initiated designs for an aircraft that will provide for the airline's international route needs well into the 21st century, says Mr J G H Loubser, general manager of SAR and H.

SAA needed an aircraft smaller than the Boeing 747 for lower density overseas routes such as Vienna, he told a meeting of electrical engineers last night.

"South African Airways have taken the lead in this field worldwide and have had discussions with various aircraft designers at which other airlines were represented," said Mr Loubser.

Other airlines agreed there was a need for this type of aircraft, he said.

SAA's specifications for the aircraft were: a 200 to 220 seater capable of taking containers now used for baggage and cargo. A 20 percent reduction in fuel burn and a 10 percent reduction in direct operating cost per passenger on a full plane load. A speed equal to that of a Boeing 707 (five percent less than a 747). The aircraft would have to be capable of flying at 35,000 ft with maximum take-off mass to climb above Europe's congested air traffic corridors.

"Improvements in airframe design and jet engines make such a fuelsaving aircraft entirely possible," said Mr Loubser.

CSO: 4420

IMPROVEMENT IN RAILWAY EARNINGS NOTED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Stanley Egbochuku]

[Text] There has been a substantial increase in the earnings of the Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) since January last year, when the revamping exercise by the RITES team from India began.

The steady improvement in the performance level gives the corporation enough confidence to assume it could break even by 1985. In that year, it is estimated that the corporation will earn a total revenue of N134 million as against the projected N45.45 million for 1980.

The overall earning which was at a level of N2.7 million per month in January 1979 has now reached N5.03 million per month.

As earning rate increases, the operating expenses also increase. During the 1979-80 financial year when the NRC earned N45.02 million, the operating expenses was N100.4 million. The operating ratio for the same year was 223 percent. At the end of the Fourth National Development Plan Period in 1985, the operating ratio is expected to come down to about 125.4 percent.

The freight traffic has steadily earned more revenue for the corporation than the passenger traffic. For instance whereas about 47 percent of the total revenue earned in 1979-80 financial year came from freight traffic, about 37 percent came from passenger traffic.

Estimation

In 1985, it is estimated that 53 percent of the total revenue will be earned from the freight traffic. This is worked out at N70.7 million. The proceeds from passenger traffic will only be about 38 percent of the projected 1985 revenue.

It is estimated that during that year a total of 30 million passengers will be carried. Between April and December this year, only nine million passengers can be carried by rail. This will increase to 12 million in 1981 and about 18 million in 1983.

Similarly, the present daily loading of 140 wagons will increase to 600 in 1985. These wagons will carry up to 5.4 million tonnes of goods in 1981, about 2.23 million tonnes of goods will be carried.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

TRANSVAAL ELECTORAL DELIMITATION PLAN--The National Party was jubilant and the Progressive Federal Party gloomy at the publication today of the provisional plan for the new delimitation of the Transvaal into electoral constituencies. The plan appears to benefit the NP strongly at the expense of the PFP. The provisional plan was published by the Delimitation Commission under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Cillie in Pretoria today. The political parties will have a chance tomorrow to comment on the plan which will then be finalized at a later date. The provisional plan eliminates the seat of Yeoville, which is a safe PFP seat at present held by Mr Harry Schwarz. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jul 80 p 1]

FIRST JEWISH NP MP--Mr Theo Aronson, a prominent 43-year-old Port Elizabeth lawyer, has become the National Party's first Jewish member of Parliament. His new post became official after the earlier dissolution of the South African Party of which he was national chairman. All the party's members crossed the floor to the Nationalists. He said: "I believe the survival of this country depends on certain changes and initiatives that cannot be achieved from South Africa's touchlines. One has to be prepared to put one's head into the scrum. The role of the Jew, like any other person, must be to take part in the political life of the country and so help to influence decisions taken by the Government." ZIONIST RECORD, July 4. [Text] [Pretoria SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST in English 18 Jul 80 p 4]

ARGENTINIAN AWARD--The State President has approved acceptance by Capt William Harold Kelly of the "Medalla Al Merito" awarded to him by the Argentine Government. [Summary] [Pretoria GOVERNMENT GAZETTE in English 25 Jul 80 p 3]

NGK INTIMIDATION CHARGED--While the white Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk is facing condemnation for its hard-line stand on apartheid from Reformed churches overseas, accusations against the NGK of "intimidating and black-mailing" outspoken black ministers are mounting all over South Africa. Amid efforts by the three black Dutch Reformed churches to plan their breakaway from the white mother body, leading black churchmen are slamming the NGK for using its immense financial power to silence critics of the Government.

And they have warned that there would be "fireworks" once the NGK delegation to the Reformed Ecumenical Synod in Nimes, France, has returned to South Africa. At the synod, which was boycotted by Ds Buti, Allan Boesak, and the Indian Reformed Church in Africa, the NGK's acting moderator Dr Kobus Potgieter--supported by other white NGK delegates--refused to accept that South Africa was undergoing "increased strains" and fiercely challenged critics of the Government. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jul 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

TOGO

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION DEPARTURE--Following a 5-day visit to Togo, the delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left Lome this morning for Pyongyang. The delegation was headed by Mr Yi Chang Seung, minister of culture and arts as the special envoy of President Kim Il Sung. Yi Chang Seung expressed his satisfaction about the strengthening of relations between our two peoples, and about President Eyadema's total support for the reunification of Korea expressed during the audience he granted the delegation. The Korean delegation also visited the interior of the country where they noted the signs of the economic and social development of our country. [Excerpts] [Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 8]

CSO: 4400

PROBLEMS, PROPOSALS POSED FOR SECURING AREA AGAINST BANDITS

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 18 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by John H. Elem]

[Text] As some of us sleep comfortably in our beds, it is not all roses for others who don't have even a store to lay their heads in. Thousands have moved or are on the move to make way for "cattle rustlers." They move with their ancestral cattle, goats, and sheep--the rest of their belongings having been left behind; others have lost part or all their property; they too, join in the trek. They are on the move, desperate, many uncertain of their destinations.

Cattle rustling has intensified beyond the traditional Karamojong cattle raids, and it has gone out of all proportions. The bandits are very well armed and numerous. They are confident enough to operate and even feast in broad daylight! Most of their weapons were acquired during the liberation war,

especially from the armoury at Moroto barracks which was abandoned. These weapons together with those brought in by outlaws from South Sudan, Western Kenya and Somalia have fallen into the hands of the bandits. Surprisingly, some Iteso, Langi and Acholi are allegedly helping them in spying.

Feed on Sisal?

The raids are apparently planned with a lot of ingenuity as they more often than not succeed. And so they keep advancing as they meet little resistance and because people keep on moving further with their animals every time the raiders attack. The efforts being put in by the militia who are mostly young and have not undergone rigorous training and who are even poorly equipped are of less effect.

Yet they go to meet bandits who had one time been part of a regular army and had fought a war they lost. This situation has sparked off many rumours for example that the bandits don't die even if shot at, and that there are, among them, short brown haired beings who feed on sisal! There have been cases of our men blowing themselves up due to insufficient knowledge in using certain weapons. Reportedly some have been abducted, others

slaughtered by the bandits, while others flee, abandoning their guns!

The cattle rustling has caused people to vacate several sub-counties in the districts of Lira, Kitgum, Gulu, Soroti, and Sebei. These displaced people move to areas they consider safe, but which areas are famine-stricken. And so they aggravate the already bad food situation in those areas.

The result of this unabatted tragedy are death, lack of food, separation, unemployment, the shattering of culture and traditions of the affected ethnic groups. It also embarrasses the government to beg for relief supplies, as well as losing off revenue in terms of taxes on animals and their products, crops--especially cotton and manpower, as well as graduated tax.

PROPOSALS

My opinion, though unprofessional, is that the Military Commission should take this insecurity situation as a priority and consider the following suggestions if found appropriate:

(1) Send a well trained army to fight off and seclude this banditry from our soil. If need be we may have to

solicit for Mwalimu Nyerere's help again.

(2) Avail adequate and powerful weapons and tracking equipment to our men.

(3) Launch an offensive on the bandits instead of waiting for them to attack first. And then set up a defence line along our borders.

I realise the problems this country is facing but, life is the single and only most precious asset of any individual. In addition this situation raises various problems:-

(1) Will these affected people be expected to cast votes, and if so, how rationally?

(2) Who will go to their areas to campaign?

(3) What will be done about constituencies which will be where there are no people now?

(4) May the elections not have to wait until there is peace and security in these areas?

CSO: 4420

NCC MEMBER: RESTRICTING PARTIES UNDEMOCRATIC

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Text]

KAMPALA lawyer Henry Kayondo, who is also a member of the National Consultative Council has lashed out at Uganda's political parties for having endorsed the decision to restrict the number of political parties to four. He was speaking at a press conference during which he announced his decision to contest the forthcoming elections as an independent. He is the first prospective candidate to declare an intention to stand as such.

Kayondo described the decision to limit the number of parties as "undemocratic" and warned that it was a "dangerous precedent".

Explaining why he has had to quit his old party, the Uganda Peoples Congress, Kayondo said he does not agree with the party's present approach and strategy, particularly the failure of UPC leaders to apologise in a humble way for the mistakes committed when the party was in power.

"We owe the people of Uganda an explanation for our activities during our term of office", he charged.

Kayondo contended that UPC leader Dr. Milton Obote should have returned to Uganda in a much humbler way and declared: "I do not accept the present UPC leadership".

He further charged that the UPC leader had instead of acknowledging the mistakes he committed as a result of being misled by the then ~~present~~ General Service Unit he has surrounded himself with dubious characters and is being "misled by this new clique".

Kayondo explained he has refused to join any of the other parties "because I see something wrong in each of them".

He added: "I will remain an independent in the opposition. I feel that, without the burden of party discipline, I will represent my people more freely if elected".

Kayondo observed that several politicians were rushing to join DP because they think DP will win the next elections, "but this shows lack of principles". He said he would not rush to a party in the hope of getting a ministry "because I would not accept one, anyway".

On the issue of restricting the number of political parties Kayondo said the 12 million people in Uganda do not necessarily belong to the four parties. There were people who might want to vote for somebody who does not belong to any of those parties.

"The Military Commission decided to have parties. They must accept them", he argued.

Kayondo was of the view that the Democratic party, being a party that was at one time banned should have opposed the decision to limit the number of parties. Since DP endorsed the decision, he warned, they should not complain if they are banned again in the future.

Kayondo stressed, however, that he has no intention of forming a new party but he would stand as an independent. He said in reply to a question that if barred to stand as independent he would resort to court action.

He rejected the idea of forming a "Government of National Unity" after the elections.

"You can't have it. Each party is making its own promises. How, for example, can DP implement their election promises with UPC and UPM Ministers in the cabinet?" he asked.

He added: "If they wanted such a Government they should have conducted the elections under the Front. As things are, let us have one party running the show so that we know who to blame when things get into a mess".

Kayondo disclosed he intends to contest the elections in Kampala South where Sebana Kizito is likely to be his DP opponent.

TENANTS SAID EVICTED TO ACCOMMODATE OBOTE GROUP

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 27 Jun 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The UPC-sponsored Milton Obote Foundation has taken over management of the multi-storey Uganda House situated on Kampala Road from the National Trust, the Weekly Topic Investigation Desk has discovered.

According to reliable sources, the order requiring the National Trust to hand over the building to the Obote Foundation was made by Attorney General Ariko, a prominent member of the Uganda Peoples Congress. It is understood some of the tenants, including the Ministry of Local Administration, have already received notices to quit or move to other, in many cases, less appropriate, accommodation in the same building.

The construction of Uganda House was initiated by the Milton Obote Foundation shortly before Idi Amin's coup of January 1971 and was still in its early construction stages when the UPC Government was toppled. Amin transferred the building to the National Trust which obtained Government grants and raised loans to bring the building to its present stage of construction. It has yet to be completed according to the original plans.

The transfer of the building back to the Obote Foundation raises the pertinent issue of public funds said to have been expended on it and the re-payment of the loans. It appears that the uncompleted negotiations between the UPC on one hand and the National Trust and the Attorney General on the other, regarding the affairs of Uganda House, have been overtaken by recent events.

The fate of other bodies originally under the Obote Foundation which were transferred to the National Trust--such as the Uganda Schools Supply, the Uganda Press Trust and Ugationers--remain unknown.

Tenants who occupy flats, shops, and offices in the Uganda House will have to re-apply to the new landlord and will have to either enter into new agreements or get their old agreements re-validated.

An official of the National Trust told Weekly Topic that negotiations regarding the affairs of Uganda House were still in progress. The order to hand over the building to the Obote Foundation before the negotiations were completed had therefore come as a surprise.

"We are just obeying orders from the Attorney General," he said.

Another official unveiled information to the effect that already certain firms have been commissioned to paint the building in UPC colours. The UPC Headquarters and the Obote Foundation are expected to occupy the offices now occupied by the Ministry of local Administration. The transfer of Uganda House to the Obote Foundation seems to be in line with the UPC policy declared by Dr. Obote at a rally in Jinja that all property belonging to citizens, including those of Asian extraction, which were taken from them during Amin's regime should be restored to them.

Apparently the UPC employs double standards in this respect. A leading UPC personality, Mr Obua-Otoa, while Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, strenuously resisted the transfer of Jjajja Villas to its original owners on the ground that public funds had been spent on it.

But, according to the original owners, the only expense incurred by the Amin regime connected with Jjajja Villas was money used to tarmac the road to the holiday resort.

"If it is a question of returning property to original owners," one observer remarked, "Then Jjajja Villas should revert to its original owners who are indigenous Uganda citizens. After all, what is soup for the goose must be soup for the gander."

CSO: 4420

COFFEE RACKET SAID TO HAVE APPROVAL OF SOME OFFICIALS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Sam Wakhola]

[Text] A Mafia racket comprising of a band of coffee smugglers has continued to hit Uganda despite government's efforts to stop the illicit trade.

Security forces in Mbale intercepted a trailer last weekend loaded with bags of coffee and it was believed to be heading for the border town of Malaba and cross to Kenya.

It was reported the occupants fled and the trailer together with the coffee was driven to Mbale police station where it is still lying. The police are still investigating the matter.

Reliable sources have linked the trailer's occupants with the mafia group which ferries across Uganda's borders hundreds of trailers of smuggled coffee every month.

It is said the group, which was intercepted during the notorious regime of dictator Idi Amin, has been effective until today. It has taken the upper hand in contributing to Uganda's loss of over 400m/- in foreign exchange every year out of smuggled coffee.

The sources also named several "mafutamingis" and highly placed people in government as "proprietors" in the racket.

"The ring is completed by the full participation of dishonest officials in the security forces, especially the police, the staff of the customs and excise department, the Coffee Marketing Board and co-operative unions."

"The situation has been made worse by corrupt politicians who have joined the racketeers to collect money for political campaigns," an independent source claimed.

The source further added that time and time again, many international smuggling crooks of Somali, Kenyan, Rwandese and Zairean origins have been arrested inside Uganda while negotiating or escorting coffee to neighbouring countries. But the explosion of the racket came about a month ago after the government stepped up the anti-smuggling campaign which has led to the interception of many lorries and trailers loaded with coffee.

In Eastern Uganda, it was discovered that smugglers with the help of co-operative union personnel loot coffee from primary societies. Sources close to the unions further added that with full knowledge of the officials the smugglers use the unions' curing works to unshell coffee before it is smuggled.

CSO: 4420

LAKE KATWE SALT COMPANY TO PRODUCE 150 TONS DAILY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Sam Serwanga]

[Text] A 400m/- salt manufacturing plant, the Lake Katwe Salt Company, was opened by the chairman of the three-man Presidential Commission, Mr Justice Saulo Musoke over the weekend.

The 150 tonne daily production capacity plant is expected to go into steady output in two months' time.

Musoke said: "We are witnessing the results of a salt analysis process which began 105 years ago.

"The project will manufacture a projected figure of 45,000 tonnes annually. Uganda's consumption is estimated at 35,000 tonnes to satisfy the demand and another 10,000 tonnes will be exported annually to earn the country money."

Besides the common salt, there are other by-products like sulphur and potassium chloride which will be manufactured at the factory. These will be supplied to some industries in the country which need the contents as inputs.

Musoke paid special tribute to the East African Development Bank (EADB), African Development Bank (ADB), the West Germany government, Uganda government and the Uganda Development Corporation for financing the project.

He also thanked the TRT firm--the main contractors from West Germany; Roko Construction; DBS, the consulting engineers and the A.P.N. Waligo, a local consulting engineering firm for their efforts in the construction of the manufacturing complex.

The minister of industry, Dr Henry B. Obonyo, said a management agreement for the factory was recently concluded with the F.W. Management Ltd for a three year term.

The plant will process 15,000 tonnes of potassium chloride and 500 tonnes of elemental sulphur every year. Chloride would be used in neat or blended forms, with some other chemicals to produce some more specialised types of fertilisers.

Uganda has been importing 2,000 tonnes of sulphur for use in the Tororo Industrial Chemicals and Fertilisers (TICAF).

Obonyo said there were a number of problems which hindered steady progress of the construction of the factory. Cholera interrupted the work at the factory in November and December in 1978.

"Foreign technicians abandoned the project for fear of the killer disease. They returned to the site later in January 1979. And this delay has caused a spiralling increase in the total cost of construction," he said.

On the distribution of salt, he said the work will be done by the ministries of supplies and commerce. "The price should be kept to a minimum possible charge so that people reap the fruits of independence."

The plant will be expanded to make it self-reliant in as far as car repair, electrical and mechanical workshops, medical centre, water treatment plant, power station and diesel engine for the generation of electric power are concerned.

Obonyo said: "The ministry has completed drawing up the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme of a number of industries. The programme needs funds to be implemented."

The ministry is committed to establishing more industries by encouraging private and government joint ventures.

The chairman of the Uganda Development Corporation, Mr Rogers Mukasa, said the project would have been commissioned in September 1978 if it were not for the delays which caused the cost of construction to astronomically go up to 400m/-, instead of the envisaged 150m/-.

The main contract expired in July last year, but they had to "plod on, counting only on the goodwill of the contracting firms to complete the job, but without either quality or performance guarantees."

"Substantial additional funds will still be needed before the plant can be brought up to the standards which are expected of such a unique and modern plant."

Some of the major ancillary schemes, like roads, staff quarters, medical centres and water supply system had not started. The schemes were expected to start concurrently as the main project.

The plant will employ 30 people. The salt lake is a body of brine and it is shallow. It would be relatively easy, though tedious for an enterprising person to become one of the most successful "salt winners." Traditionally, people use three methods to harvest the solidified salt--kisula.

The economic viability of the salt pan has been estimated at 20 years.

Mukasa said samples of the salt were taken for laboratory analysis in 1875 by European explorer, H.M. Stanley. It was analysed at the University of Alexandria and the results were encouraging.

CSO: 4420

EVIDENCE OF HUGE OIL RESERVES SAID BEING SUPPRESSED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 27 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by Ilakut Ben Bella]

[Text] Uganda has huge oil reserves, but the evidence is being suppressed by billion dollar interests.

The oil which could assist in rehabilitating the shattered economy, is said to be somewhere around the shores of Lake Albert in western Uganda.

A former United Nations envoy has claimed that "Mid-Eastern interests" are pressing him to suppress the evidence of a major oil find.

George Ivan Smith, formerly special representative of two United Nations secretaries general in East and Central Africa, said he had discovered documents and other material showing the existence of highly promising oil deposits and that these were called to the attention of dictator Idi Amin in 1971.

But when Amin initiated talks with British and American firms to develop these resources, Libya's Col Muammar Gaddafi intervened and blocked any prospective deals.

Smith, an Australian diplomat, who represented the late Dag Hammarskjold and U Thant in Africa for some years, was given special facilities in 1979 to rummage through the private papers of Amin for book under the title "The Ghosts of Kampala."

In that book he tells the story of how Gaddafi persuaded Amin to abandon his links with Britain and Israel and instead embrace the Muslim faith for himself and his country.

He also unfolds the tangled story of intrigues that followed Amin's visit to a region about 150 miles northwest of Kampala along the Ugandan side of Lake Albert near the Rwenzori Mountains, where pools of oil had surfaced through old drill holes.

In an interview, Smith said he has been approached several times during recent weeks by persons purporting to represent "certain Mid-Eastern interests with three billion dollars to invest" in East Africa.

Specifically, they indicated their interest was in Uganda's oil, a railroad linking the Shaba Province of Zaire with Uganda and Tanzania, and Tanzanian mineral resources which include cobalt, nickel and uranium.

"They made it clear to me at one meeting in the presence of a witness that they were ready to offer unspecified inducements to me if I were to debate from my book that section dealing with Idi Amin's sally into the politics and business of oil," Smith related.

"They said also that publication of the material at this stage could have a disturbing effect in Uganda as it approaches national elections. They would not disclose whom they represented and where their three billion dollars worth of investment funds originated.

"Consequently, I refused their request to pass on to my friends in Africa any of their suggestions and naturally I rejected any idea of deleting from my book the information relating to oil."

Smith is on close personal terms with Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Shell Oil, an international conglomerate, began drilling for oil in Uganda during the 1930's as part of an exercise compile a geophysical map of the world.

The area was in a section of the great Rift Valley, a subterranean fault that runs through the Dead Sea in the Middle East and reaches the North Sea, where the British now are enjoying an oil-gas bonanza. Shell did nothing to follow up their drilling operations in what then was the British Protectorate of Uganda.

Smith said that after ousting Dr Milton Obote, Amin in 1971 was approached by a British company identified as Kirkwall Associates, headed by Rear Admiral David Kirk. He was told there was positive evidence of oil deposits in the area.

Quoting an informant who he said was in Amin's entourage, Smith continued: "Amin immediately arranged for a personal inspection and ordered a helicopter to take him to the area. At the third or fourth drill-hole they found pools of oil which has seeped through the surface near Lake Albert.

CSO: 4420

UGANDA

BRIEFS

MEDICAL TEAMS FORCED OUT--Teams of Physicians of the World and of the Order of Malta in Uganda had to evacuate their stations in Namalu and in Moroto temporarily because of increasing insecurity, announced a communique of Physicians of the World made public 31 July in Paris. According to the communique, a food convoy of the UN was recently attacked by about 1,000 "looters and former Amin soldiers" in the Namalu area causing deaths and injuries. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Aug 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

INDEPENDENCE DAY ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LAMIZANA

AB051110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Address to the nation by President Sangoule Lamizana on his country's 20th national independence anniversary--recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear fellow countrymen, on this 20th anniversary of our assumption of national responsibility, I do not know whether we can present a balance sheet which will give us nothing but reason for pride and satisfaction. Despite the numerous handicaps which have faced us from the beginning, we have been able to set up an economic and social infrastructure, to make plans for the future and to impose an image of Upper Volta which is a proof of success and of what we can achieve if we can work hard. It is true that we received increasingly important assistance from the multilateral aid organizations as well as from friendly countries, some of which substantially increased their assistance to us. But for this aid to continue, it is necessary that we should insure that our public behavior constitutes an encouragement to those helping to promote our development. In this regard, the reputation for hard work, serious-mindedness and tenacity by our hard-working masses have always been an object of admiration and respect for all objective observers.

Apart from these particularly cheering assets, however, the suicidal consequences of certain political and trade union practices have continued to adversely affect our future prospects and to pose formidable problems for us. In fact, how could one reconcile the ardent and militant patriotism which we have always demonstrated in the performance of the task of nation building with certain attitudes of moral decay and selfishness [few words indistinct]? To be sure, it is quite easy to find some important motives for dissatisfaction. In fact, I know that some dissatisfactions and demands are justified. I know particularly the formidable difficulties facing most of our people as the date for the resumption of classes approaches. I am perfectly aware of the evil effects and ravages of inflation which is worsening every day. However, we have a common destiny and Upper Volta is our common heritage. We must therefore negotiate loyally, discuss calmly and try to insure that each

every one gets his fair share of the nation's wealth. As far as I am concerned, individual freedom, trade union freedom and the multiparty system are all factors of human development and, therefore, of progress in all fields. In this connection, dear fellow countrymen, I invite you to meditate over these following words by Winston Churchill: "Democracy is the worst of all regimes excepting all the rest." [passage indistinct] As far as I am concerned, I believe that the overwhelming majority of our people have confidence in us and want us to continue with the objectives we have assigned ourselves. I am fully (?convinced) that our people are becoming aware of the importance of what is at stake. I am determined to continue with the task of national concord and reconciliation and of the rallying of all men of good will for the task of nation building we are pursuing tirelessly. I urgently appeal to all men of good will and particularly to our ardent, proud and hard-working youth to place themselves at the service of the nation.

It may be admitted that democracy is essentially a challenge if not a luxury because our economic infrastructure has not yet reached a sufficient level to fully satisfy the minimum requirement represented by the right to employment, to health and to education. This being the case, we must remain cool because to our numerous internal problems are being added external problems which are more difficult for us to solve. We must consider how to free ourselves from them as quickly as possible in this critical international atmosphere with all its consequences. The situation will continue. On one hand, we have the world crisis characterized by inflation which is its most immediate and most visible manifestation; we have, on the other hand, the escalating oil prices. These are problems we have to face. This situation should make us organize ourselves internally [few words indistinct]. This is why we must increase our sense of discipline as well as our efforts in order to limit--as far as possible--our needs to what we can produce locally [words indistinct].

The instinct to survive--if not wisdom--invites us therefore to arm ourselves with determination and to attempt to correct the situation before we find ourselves inside the pit. This requires great courage and wisdom; but we must also convince ourselves that we have no choice. One thing is certain: We must agree on our objectives as well as our means. The objectives can be defined easily and can be summed up as follows: establishment of economic and material means to insure normal living conditions for the people and especially those in the rural areas. These conditions must be insured particularly in the fields of food supply, housing, health and education.

It must be admitted that despite the social atmosphere of confrontation being maintained by certain people, we are determined to resolutely and courageously pursue the objectives we have assigned ourselves in order to insure the well-being of our people. I am a man of dialog. This is why I am anxious that our dossiers should be opened up so that a frank and free dialog can be established between the labor organizations--which

and the workers--and the government. However, the government must know that we must take into account the overall picture of the country in order to insure the most equitable distribution of our efforts and sacrifices. In this connection, we must be aware of the need to insure first of all the survival of the state. When I talk about sacrifices to be made, I do not mean only the world of labor but all the various classes in Upper Volta.

Chairman: I would like to take this opportunity to talk about a problem which is very important and whose effective solution would have a considerable effect on our economy. I am referring to our state companies and enterprises. I have noted that most of these organizations have been unable to balance their accounts and have therefore been draining millions of francs from the national budget whereas the main purpose of these organizations is for them to financially assist the state treasury. At the same time, the problem of state companies and enterprises (few words about this) is universal but this problem has assumed alarming proportions in our country. This being the case, there is no reason why the directors of the companies and enterprises whose accounts show a debit balance should live above the means at the disposal of their establishments. The government will take all necessary measures to restore sanity. (Applause)

Chairman: Continuing, we have no right to play with our national destiny. We are to be responsible and to our children to be serious-minded (few words about this). Now more than in 1960, Upper Volta has the duty to maintain its position within the community of nations. Let us therefore arm ourselves with courage and wisdom in the future. (Applause)

GENERAL BRAMALL 'IMPRESSED' WITH INTEGRATION OF ARMY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 13

[Text]

THE visiting British Army Chief of General Staff, Sir Edwin Bramall, said yesterday he was "very impressed" with the start that had been made to the integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and Rhodesian security forces, but warned the exercise still had a long way to go.

Speaking to newsmen at Mirimba House, the former British official residence in Salisbury, the general praised the "marvellous enthusiasm" of the men involved in the exercise to form a new Zimbabwe army.

He said integrated battalions of 1 000 men each were being formed at the rate of one every fortnight.

Sir Edwin left for Kenya yesterday after a five-day visit to Zimbabwe touring military centres.

"It is amazing what has been achieved. It is encouraging. There is a lot of enthusiasm and I think relations are really very

good between the various factions—but there is still a very long way to go," said Sir Edwin.

Asked to assess the potential for a civil war in view of the presence of thousands of guerrillas in assembly points, the general replied: "I am sure the Prime Minister is tremendously concerned—indeed everybody is—about the numbers in the assembly points."

Forecasting that there would be "a lot of men under arms" — between 45 000 and 50 000—Sir Edwin said he believed the integration would be completed in a reasonably short period.

"They will obviously have to cut a few corners and take a few risks, but I am sure the operation is durable and it will need adjustment in attitudes all the way round."

The British Government had agreed to increase the size of its military advisory team from 80 to 130 by September/October and would continue the assistance at that level well into next year.

Initially the agreement was for the team to remain in Zimbabwe for one year, but there could be an extension or a smaller team could remain behind to perform a role that might still be necessary.

Sir Edwin said the departure "this week of the Commander of the Joint High Command, Lieut-General Peter Walls, obviously produced problems for the Prime Minister".

Mr Mugabe was "considering a wide range of options" with regard to a possible successor who would have to have authority and acceptability.

The general dismissed suggestions that Mr Mugabe might have sought his advice on a possible successor. "He may have discussed the possibility, among other things, of providing one, had we anybody. We talked in very general terms, but there was no question of the Prime Minister asking me to provide a successor or anything like that."

In his talks with the Prime Minister and members of the Joint High Command, Sir Edwin got the impression they wanted to have "a good professional army".

Because the new army would be larger than the size of the country or the economy would normally justify, Sir Edwin felt there was need to have "crack troops, the hard-core" doing regular army jobs and other troops on a "slightly reserve basis" contributing to the development of the economy.

● The Herald's Africa News Service quotes Sir Edwin as saying one battalion of integrated forces had already been formed, two more were scheduled to complete training early next month and that six were in the process or about to be trained.

It is understood that these nine battalions would be integrated into the national army of Zimbabwe by October this year.

PM RESTRICTS STATEMENTS BY CABINET MEMBERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mugabe, has placed restrictions on statements made by his Cabinet Ministers.

Answering questions after addressing the Commercial Farmers' Union congress in Salisbury on Wednesday, the Prime Minister said statements on Government policy would in future be made by himself "or by my Ministers after consultation with me."

Mr Mugabe said it was difficult for the public to ignore statements made by Cabinet Ministers.

"However, I want to emphasize to you that you should go by what the Government does.

"If a Minister says he is speaking in his Ministerial capacity and enunciating policy, then you can take him seriously.

"But otherwise statements on policy will be made by me or by a Minister after consultation with me," he said.

He assured farmers that "there is no change in the direction of our policy. What I have said and what I have committed to do still stands regardless of statements that have perhaps caused you alarm and a feeling of despondency."

It had concerned him that "certain statements have been made which created concern."

"These statements caused me to take what I regard as effective action in curbing that type of statement and I have therefore enforced some form of restrictions on statements that can be made by my Ministers.

"I repeat that you should go rather by what this Government does and not by what individuals say," he said.

CSO: 4420

STATUE OF COEL RHODES DISMANTLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 pp 1, 2, 3

[Excerpt]

THE statue of Cecil John Rhodes was gently lifted from its granite plinth in central Salisbury yesterday . . . and several hundred Zimbabweans celebrated the event with jeers, chants and black power salutes.

As the statue was lowered on to the back of a truck several people, including women, kicked and battered the bronze with tools used by the workmen who had eased it off its mountings.

One man tried to disfigure the face with a crowbar. He did not succeed.

Several people in the crowd called for the statue of the founder of Rhodesia to be replaced by one of the late Mr Josiah Tongogara, the ZANLA commander killed in a car crash in Mozambique in December.

The operation lasted about three hours and was undertaken by workmen from three Salisbury firms hired by the Government for the task.

Police stood by through-

out the morning and intervened towards the end of the "ceremony" when, according to Iana, a white youth was pushed and jostled after he had shouted at the crowd to leave the statue alone.

The crowd dispersed when the lorry carrying the statue moved off.

The fate of the statue appeared undecided last night.

The Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, said in a statement last night that statues depicting the colonial era would be moved to places agreed to between the Government and the respective city councils.

The Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Jack Whiting, said last night that the statue would stay in Zimbabwe "unless somebody gives me a very good reason why it should be taken elsewhere".

It was unlikely that the statue would be sent to South Africa as rumoured, the Mayor said.

He confirmed that informal discussions had been held with the Government on where the statue would be stored. The discussions would be completed after President Machel's visit.

"Right now the statue is in storage. I cannot say where," he said.

Earlier yesterday a spokesman for the Ministry of Works said the Rhodes statue would be stored at the Ministry depot until it could be rebuilt in the grounds of the National Archives.

[Photo caption:]

THE statue of Cecil John Rhodes is lowered on to a truck after being taken from the plinth in Jameson Avenue yesterday. Moments later several people climbed on to the truck and kicked and beat the statue with implements that had been used by the workmen. One man tried to disfigure the statue with an iron bar.

COLONIAL MEMORIALS TO BE TAKEN DOWN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, last night outlined Government policy on dismantling monuments depicting the "colonial era".

The Minister said statues would be removed and new ones built, consistent with the new political and social order.

The statement follows the removal yesterday of the Cecil John Rhodes statue from central Salisbury.

The Minister said:

In consultation with the Mayor of Salisbury yesterday, the statue of Cecil John Rhodes in Jameson Avenue, Salisbury, has been removed and will be placed at a place mutually agreed between the Government and the city council.

The statue of Rhodes in Main Street, Bulawayo, will also be removed after consulting the Mayor of Bulawayo.

Several other statues of a colonialist character are being removed and will be placed in places mutually agreed between the Government and the respective city councils.

Statues of missionaries, explorers and doctors such as Dr David Livingstone, will not be removed because their presence raises no political controversy. All statues are an essential part of our nation and our history.

The Government has selected a site on Warren Hills as a Heroes' Acre where all Zimbabwe's national heroes of the past and of the future will be buried.

The first three heroes will be buried there on Tuesday August 12, 1980 as part of our Heroes' Day celebrations.

The site will be developed in the next year to hold four new structures that particularly distinguish our national independence — the Immortal Flame, lit by our first Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Memorial Tomb for national heroes, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (commemorating the lives and work of the thousands of men, women and children who perished in the war of liberation) and a national museum.

These monuments will be visible from many parts of the city. The site will be terraced and developed by the Parks Department of Salisbury City Council.

A special feature of this year's celebrations will be the burial of three heroes who died abroad — including General Joshua Tongogara, Commander of the ZANLA forces, who died in a road accident on December 28 last year in Mozambique.

His body was embalmed but has not yet been buried.

The burial in the land of his birth is a fitting tribute to his illustrious military leadership of ZANLA.

The former chairman of ZANU (PF), Comrade Herbert Chitepo, who was killed in a car bomb explosion in Lusaka on March 18, 1975, and Mr Jaison Moyo, who was killed by a bomb in Lusaka on January 22, 1977, are the other heroes.

After the respective families have been consulted, the bodies of the late Chitepo and Moyo will be exhumed from the Leopards Hill Cemetery in Lusaka.

Both the war memorial and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier will commemorate the lives of all Zimbabweans — black, white and brown — lost in the cause of freedom and national independence. For example, the many white and black missionaries who were killed because of their support for

the struggle for freedom and independence will be remembered alongside our heroes.

The occasion of removing statues and monuments and erecting new ones is not one of re-creation, but rather a time of reconciliation — reconciling us to the reality of our independence, the death of colonialism

and the natural aspirations of the people.

It is an occasion for the proper marriage of our past history and our dedication to the new social order.

Many past events cast a heavy shadow on the present and future events. We should see this shadow brightened in its proper perspective as we leap forward into the bright future that awaits all Zimbabweans.

● Later Dr Shamuyarira said the burial of the three late heroes would be in the following order: Mr Chitepo, General Tongogara and Mr Moyo.

USE OF ZANLA-ZIPRA MEDICS STUDIED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 3

[Text]

THE Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council is carrying out investigations on the training of former ZANLA and ZIPRA combatants who worked as medics during the war.

The investigation is a preliminary step pending registration of the former guerrillas into the medical field as medical and health assistants.

Mr W. A. Tozer, registrar with the council, said yesterday the registration of the former guerrillas had been suggested by the Health Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.

The registration would alleviate the shortage of medical assistants which is delaying the reopening of many rural hospitals.

"The council is very much alive to the problem of shortage of medical personnel, especially for the rural facilities.

"The 4 608 registered assistants are an essential part of this rural health system and we are anxious to increase the number.

"As a result we have established a sub-committee to look into the training that the guerrillas have had in Tanzania.

"We are trying to establish what level they have reached in training, whether they are at par with our local trainees or if we have to train them further to see from where we should start.

"We have established the sub-committee on the instructions of the Minister of Health," Mr Tozer said.

Dr Ushewokunze said yesterday the registration was being done on his personal recommendation.

"These combatants—I mean those trained in Tanzania—are certainly at par with the local trainees. I personally helped in the designing of their syllabuses and knowing the conditions existing in Zimbabwe I

was able to advise the Tanzania authorities.

"The problem with the Medical Council is that they always want production of a paper showing the training standards, but these trainees have reached a diploma standard.

AND THAT IS THAT we cannot be choosy in the face of the existing need for health personnel in the country, especially for frontline health workers.

"For the more affluent district and hospital staff we can afford to be choosy, but the rural need removes any room for choosing at this moment.

"I have two, or rather three, levels of health personnel that were trained during the war. There are about 29 medical assistants and about 200 of what used to be called Nursing Assistants A. I have also a group of about 3 000 that I trained in the bush myself.

"These are difficult to assess along the lines of the Medical Council, but I would like these deployed all over the country where any health problems exist because we have known during the war how to work with the masses in health matters."

Dr Ushewokunze said he had also asked senior Patriotic Front party officials to give the number of existing medical or nursing assistants the party had, including those they had trained in the bush.

"The combined number from both ZANLA and ZIPRA will obviously help to solve the problem of shortage of health personnel," the Minister said.

Provincial authorities in Matabeleland said they were willing to employ the former guerrillas provided they were registered with the Medical Council.

TANGWENA PEOPLE FIND REFUGE AT NYAFARU MISSION

Salisbury THE NATIONAL OBSERVER in English 25 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Geoff Nyarota: "People Are Now Returning to 'Holy Place'"]

[Text]

THE 'Holy Place' — this is what Nyafaru Mission, high up in the Inyangani Range and close to the border with Mozambique and at present temporary home for the now famous Tangwena people, has become.

This is since the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Edgar Tekere and Senator Chief Rekayi Tangwena, the leader of the now largely homeless Tangwena people visited the place last weekend.

For the Minister, Nyafaru holds special meaning, for it was from here that he and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, set out on the last leg of their flight into Mozambique escorted by Chief Tangwena in 1975 with the police hot in pursuit.

A few minutes after their arrival at Nyafaru on Friday morning the Senator and the Minister were busy inspecting the window through which they escaped to safety when police arrived looking for them in those

days. "This is a holy place considering what took place here," Mr Tekere told the assembled people, "and our main task is to see that you are now resettled in peace".

For the Tangwena people have just returned after their sojourn in Mozambique to independent Zimbabwe and to the land from which they were evicted when their homes were razed by the Rhodesian Front government.

RE-CROSSED

On June 24 and 25 the Tangwena people, 1277 of them and mostly children, some of them born in the wilderness of Mozambique and in Zimbabwe for the first time, recrossed the border into the sprawling Gweru Range, their traditional home.

When they left for Mozambique the ownership of the range was in dispute between the tribesmen and Mr William Hamner, managing director of the range.

Now, on their return, the destitute Tangwena people will not entertain any arguments on the ownership of the land, least of all Chief Rekayi, their 70-year-old leader.

"This is the land of our fathers," the chief points out rather vehemently.

"We herded cattle on these mountains as young boys before the whites came here. Then they came to ask for a piece of land on which to graze their cattle and we gave this to them."

"They turned around and said they did not want us on the farm because they had bought it. Now we are back and we are not buying any land. We cannot buy our own land."

Already huts are springing up all over the range — usually where others formerly stood. But the chief says his people are free to build where ever they want.

"I would like someone to come and ask me why we are building," he said defiantly.

By coincidence, Mr Hamner died two weeks ago, less than a month after the return of the Tangwena people.

All the cattle belonging to the Tangwena people were driven away in 1971 and their children were taken away by the Government in a bid to make the tribesmen capitulate.

Now the Government
buys everything on Mt
Mambo.

"Now that he is dead
who is going to give us
our cattle back," an old
man sadly says.

For lack of cattle is one
of the main problems fac-
ing the returning people.

Food and lack of food,
clothing, medical and
educational facilities; in
fact everything.

The Tangwena people
fled from their mountain
domain into Mozambique
empty-handed and re-
turned to Gaerezi still
empty-handed, but with
more mouths to feed.

Of the 180 children in
the hastily re-established
Nyafaru Mission school 50
were born in Mozambique.

While they were in
Mozambique the children
had no educational
facilities. Now five teach-
ers all untrained and fel-
low Tangwena people,
with no equipment and no

books for the children, are
fighting against all odds
to teach their young
brothers and sisters the
three Rs.

Their task is not made
easy by the fact that the
children at Nyafaru school
are half-hungry all the
time and suffering from
one or two of several ail-
ments at any time.

Teaching half-clad chil-
dren on a cold morning in
the Inyangani heights
cannot be the easiest of
jobs either.

"Since our arrival here
we have been getting all
our food from Social Wel-
fare," Mr Noah Mavumba
one of the elders said.
Each family gets a 5 kg
bag of mealie-meal, beans,
dried fish and powdered
milk every week.

"But this is not enough,
especially as every family
gets the same ration re-
gardless of size," he went
on to say. "We are also
short of blankets and
clothing."

Troubles they may be
facing and on their faces
signs of worry may be
evident; despite this one
can also detect, however,
a certain happiness, a new
found happiness that the
Tangwena people have re-
turned to the land of their
fathers and their bush
existence has come to an
end.

Although they were
happy in Mozambique and

above all safe home is
always home, as Mr
Mavumba put it.

What remains now, if
no one else molests them
is to rebuild their homes
and till the fertile and
evergreen of Gaerezi.

Mr Tekere promised the
tribesmen tractors were
to be provided for them,
and proper medical and
educational facilities
established.

But Chief Tangwena
was quick to warn: "We
do not want to continue to
bother the Government
for food all the time.
Spread out and till the
land so that we can grow
our own food."

Asked whether they
still harboured any ill-
feelings about the past, Mr
John Nyakurita, the
chief's brother, who is
now leader of the people
at Nyafaru as Senator
Tangwena now lives in
Salisbury, said: "The past
is over, we would like to
forget it."

"The war is also over. If
only we could have our
cattle and children back
we are quite prepared to
forgive those who were
responsible for our suffer-
ing."

[Photo caption:]

**Chief Tangwena discusses problems with one of his people, Mr
Noah Mavumba, at the entrance of the latter's tent, his home
until he builds a new home at Gaerezi.**

POINT X-RAY SPOTLIGHTS DISQUIET IN MTOKO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 13

[Text]

AS LONG as assembly points exist, the likelihood of trouble and the absence of real peace will continue, say Government and police officials and tribal leaders in the Mtoko area.

Since May about 1000 Libyan-trained ZANLA guerillas have been in assembly point X-ray, the former sub-JOC Mtoko. But the command structure of the men, under a brigade commander, is causing problems, according to senior members of District Administration and police.

"Things have not changed very much (since the end of the war). People still don't talk. They are frightened to say the wrong thing," Mtoko's District Commissioner, Mr John Markram, told the Herald this week.

The Mtoko area, Mr Markram said, was heavily infiltrated during the war.

The exponents of the communist "cell" system were still active, particularly in vetting people who fled from the war and now wished to return. They were charged for the privilege, he said.

He had been told by a priest at the Musami Mission near Mrewa that 120 families remained at his mission because they were too frightened to return to the Mtoko area.

The police member-in-charge, Inspector Rob Riedy, said tribesmen in the area seemed confused and unsure whether to take their complaints and problems to police or to the party or to ZANLA forces.

"We have come out of a long war and we are still wearing the same uniform which may aggravate the situation. At the moment we are not fully accepted by the locals, and as long as the assembly points exist the locals are confronted by the possibility of a divided loyalty," he said.

ELDERS

Mr Markram said headmen and tribal elders had come to him complaining that their womenfolk, some of them as young as 12, were being made to sleep with guerillas.

Inspector Riedy said he was concerned about the way in which police were regarded by the public at present, particularly as a number of assaults and threats had been made by guerillas on his constables.

However, the spirit of co-operation between police and officers of ZANLA was there. In recent weeks, at the request of the commander of ZANLA men at the Delta assembly point at Dendera, integrated roadblocks manned by guerillas and police details had been set up to pick up guerillas leaving the camps against orders.

Until Monday up to 30 guerillas a day were apprehended and sent back to their camps, Inspector Riedy said.

But a recent incident involving the abduction of a health inspector from Mtoko by a liaison officer from assembly point X-ray has caused serious unease among civil servants in the area.

It is understood from independent sources that a man was taken from the village to the assembly point after he had submitted a report which reflected badly on an application for the renewal of a liquor licence.

The man was apparently taken to

X-ray, interrogated, stripped, and kept in an open pit. It has been confirmed that he is recovering in hospital in Salisbury.

He did not wish to be identified nor speak to the Press. Inspector Riedy confirmed the incident and said it was being investigated. Mr Markram said civil service reaction to the abduction was widespread.

"It has really unsettled just about every civil servant. You stay here looking like a guinea pig and it could be your turn next if you make an unpalatable decision," he said.

MUJIBHAS

Other civil servants questioned on the matter were reluctant to say anything or to be identified.

The local ZANU (PF) administrative secretary and commander of mujibhas, Comrade Mike, said the hotel had been ordered to close. The party office is on the hotel premises. However, he said he knew nothing of the alleged abduction of the health inspector.

There had been about 25 incidents of violent crime, including assault, robbery and illegal possession of weapons, since mid-May. Cases of intimidation had been reported from many of the surrounding areas. Inspector Riedy said.

Kangaroo courts were also frequent, following the almost total breakdown of law and order and the tribal system of justice during the hostilities.

"When the war was on we were not seen in the area and the locals were taught to consider us as their enemies, but now we are getting back to the old police role.

DIFFICULT

"Nonetheless, they still have the chap up the road (in the assembly points) with a gun and at the moment it's a bit difficult for the tribesmen to think differently," he said.

A source, again not wishing to be identified, said former members of the Rhodesian security forces came in for particular attention from the kangaroo courts.

He mentioned a case where a man allegedly had to pay the local party office money, cattle and a radiogram.

Inspector Riedy said most of the cases investigated showed that the kraalhead or the local party chairman — often interchangeable terms — was involved.

He did not consider guerilla activities a threat to police efficiency but warned that while assembly points with their large numbers of generally unoccupied men remained, police work would be made that much more difficult.

To try to stamp out intimidation and kangaroo courts, which continued despite appeals by Government ministers and officials, greater co-operation between ZANLA and police was needed and was being developed, he said.

PROBLEM

As to rebuilding the many services "smashed to pieces" during the war, Mr Markram said he had not encountered too many problems, as people were eager to get back to normal, especially with the need for cattle dipping facilities.

But the problem remained with the assembly points.

"The tribal leaders have said that you won't get any real peace in this area until the assembly points have been disbanded," he said.

They pointed out that the former security forces deployed in the area seemed generally to have "found their niche in life" and they wondered why the guerillas had not done the same, he said.

"I have asked Mr Rex Nhongo (the ZANLA commander) what he was going to do with these people — didn't he want to stand them down — but you never get a clear answer," he said.

ZIMBABWE

WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY TEAM WINS GOLD, IS CONGRATULATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Among the first to send a message of congratulations to the Zimbabwe women's hockey team was the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, who sent a telegram to Moscow.

In it he said: "All Zimbabweans join me in sending you heartfelt congratulations on your magnificent achievement in winning our first gold medal at the Olympic Games.

"In this, the decade for women, it is especially pleasing that you have led the way. You have made sporting history today. We are proud of you, the daughters of Zimbabwe."

Telegrams followed from the Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Mrs Teurai Ropa Nhongo, who said: "Profound congratulations from all peoples of Zimbabwe on your outstanding success. Will soon run out of 'mombes' at this rate."

Mrs Nhongo was referring to her promise to give the team an ox if they won the first game of the tournament.

Mr Cephas Msipa, the Deputy Minister of Sport, sent a telegram saying: "Congratulations to all team members on your well-earned win. A most splendid achievement for our new nation."

The switchboard at the Herald was jammed with calls yesterday from anxious Zimbabweans wanting to know the latest score.

Clive Grant, husband of the women's team captain, Ann, said he couldn't believe it when he heard the news: "I was absolutely thrilled--it must have been one of Ann's greatest hockey moments and I would have loved to have been there."

The national Olympic team returns home on Monday.

CSO: 4420

POSSIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING VETERINARY SCHOOL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 13

[Text]

A VETERINARY science faculty could be established at the University of Zimbabwe with substantial foreign aid next year, Senator Denis Norman, the Minister of Agriculture, said in Salisbury this week.

Addressing the CFU congress, the Minister said he had received a telephone call from a "foreign country on the other side of the world" offering substantial aid towards the establishment of the faculty.

He said it was not assured this could be done by next year, but substantial funds were offered for the setting up of the faculty.

Discussions were taking place and the establishment of the faculty might have to be deferred until 1982, Mr Norman said.

The achievements of agriculture were highlighted at the congress by Mr Adrian Griffith, chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority.

He said it was a remarkable tribute to the farmers and their families that in 1980 agricultural production was expected to exceed \$500 million for the first time, despite widespread dislocation of farm activity and a serious mid-season drought.

However, he cautioned that farm profitability had fallen to dangerously low levels. "Food production will not meet demand, with the supply situation in the former TTLs extremely serious, and exports of agricultural products will decline in the current year."

But given new opportunities and the need to meet rising domestic demands, "we have every reason to view the future with optimism".

BRIEFS

YOUTH FORUM--All youth groups, clubs and schools have been invited to a youth forum by the Mashonaland Province of the National Association of Youth Clubs. The organization's deputy public relations officer, Mr J Madzinga, said the forum would be staged at the School of Social Work in Salisbury tomorrow. Cabinet ministers have been invited to address the young people on such subjects as careers and the role of youth in the new Zimbabwe. Anyone wanting to attend should contact Mr Madzinga on 790841 or Mr Makomeke on 602236. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 3]

ARCTURUS SECURITY TALKS--The MP for Arcturus, Mr Andre Holland, yesterday held separate meetings with local farmers and former ZANLA guerillas living in his constituency to discuss security developments in the area. He first met local farmers and then visited nearby Grazely Farm, now owned by ZANU (PF), where the former guerillas are housed. After the meetings the MP said: "Talking and getting to know each other's problems is the only way we are going to improve the security situation out here. "There have been several murders and assaults in the Arcturus area since the war ended." Mr Holland said he planned to report back to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, "as soon as possible," to brief him on the situation in his constituency. After yesterday's meeting the ZANLA men cheerfully dubbed Mr Holland "Munyaradzi" which means a man of peace. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 3]

PF CRITICIZES ZVOBGO--The decision by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, making yesterday the deadline for the registration of voters for the forthcoming council elections, was calculated to prevent many people from registering, the PF has claimed. Mr Zvobgo said at a Press conference on Wednesday, that those who did not claim their vote by 4 p.m. yesterday, would not be eligible to vote. But the publicity secretary for the PF, Mr Mark Nziramasanga, said the announcement "only a few hours before the deadline" was politically motivated. "The Minister's failure to inform the nation in time about all the deadlines and requirements for voting and candidacy cannot but be deliberate," he said. From the very beginning, he said, the PF had complained that Mr Zvobgo was using his public office to give ZANU (PF) "unfair advantage" in the October 18 elections. "In the circumstances, not only will thousands of people be disenfranchised by the property qualifications, thousands more will be by administrative fiat'," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Aug 80 p 3]

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